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26 May 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2551

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARAB TRADE WITH WEST GERMANY DISCUSSED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic No 1318, 5 Feb 82 p 43

[Article by 'Adnan Karimah: "Viewpoint: Arab Imbalance in Economic Bids]

[Text] West Germany has benefited more than other industrial countries from the Arab economy in 1981. Arab capital has contributed to strengthening the German economy, which accordingly has managed to overcome most of the difficulties which it has been experiencing.

The volume of commercial exchanges between West Germany and the Arab countries during the first half of 1981 reached 29.8 billion marks, i.e. 31.6 percent more than during the first half of 1980. With reference to the overall volume of West German business with the whole world, the percentage of trade with Arab countries has increased from 6.5 to 8 percent.

The increase was twofold. The volume of German imports from Arab countries, most of which consisted of petroleum imports, increased by 28 percent. while the volume of German exports to Arab countries increased by 35.7 percent. However, the deficit of the German trade balance with Arab countries increased from 4.2 to 4.7 billion marks.

These figures show that West Germany, just as other industrial countries, needs petroleum for the operation of its industry, and it is from Arab countries that West Germany obtained it. This also shows that West Germany needs Arab consumers' markets, and it has succeeded in reaching them to sell its products.

Regarding the trade balance deficit, West Germany managed to cover it, and even to get additional revenue through a number of transactions, the most important of which are:

1. Sale of German arms to some Arab countries, particularly to petroleum exporting countries.
2. Income from investments of German companies in Arab countries. For the record, the size of these investments has become noticeable and they currently compete with other European investments.

Since the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia currently is the most important business patron of the West in the Arab world, West Germany has benefited from it in various areas, since its petroleum imports from Saudi Arabia have

increased by 61.3 percent during the first 8 months of the past year, and amounted to 5.7 billion marks. On the other hand, its exports to Saudi Arabian markets have increased by 30 percent, and amounted to 3.7 billion marks.

Moreover, West Germany last year secured direct loans from Saudi Arabia against promissory notes totalling billions of marks.

What have the Arabs gained in exchange of that from the German side?

If we apply the principle announced by the Arab League--which calls for a restriction of the relations of the Arab states with foreign countries in terms of the position of the latter with reference to Arab matters, the most important of which is the Palestinian question--we will find that West Germany is one of the European countries which support the Arabs with reference to their legitimate claims. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last year visited two Arab states, Morocco in January and Saudi Arabia in April. During both visits, he proclaimed that the core of the struggle problem in the Middle East is the settlement of the future relations between the Palestinian people and Israel, and that it is accordingly impossible to ensure general peace unless all interested parties recognize and implement the two principles accounced in the Venice declaration, that is:

1. The right of all the states in the area to exist and enjoy security, including Israel.

2. Justice for all peoples. This principle includes the right of the Palestinian people to determine its destiny in an operation defined within the frame of the overall peaceful settlement. The fact of waiving the use of force and threats to resort to it should create the atmosphere of trust required for any settlement in the Middle East.

The position assumed by West Germany undoubtedly seems to be the most supportive of all European positions in favor of the Arabs. However, it still remains at the stage of public statements, without being practically expressed by any effective and impressive move. Naturally, that is due to the fact that European Community countries generally speaking are influenced by American politics and the positions assumed by President Reagan regarding the Middle East, and West Germany is particularly influenced by said politics. In fact, under the pressure of said politics, West Germany still continues to pay financial compensation to Israel with reference to the persecution of the Jews under Hitler's regime during World War II!

Whatever Schmidt's offering in favor of the Arabs may be in the fields of politics and public relations, it comparatively remains a part of the Arab overall economic offering in favor of West Germany. However, the German offering still is one of the best foreign offerings to the Arabs, since there are some countries which use Arab wealth without giving them anything in exchange. On the contrary, they are not content with that, and they provide the enemies with assistance in every way and in every area to strike at the Arabs, ruin their interests and occupy their lands. Here is where the Arab's responsibility is, to ensure a proper balance in reciprocated offerings, by using the economic weapons at their disposal!

PALESTINIAN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 20 Mar 82 p 7

[Interview with Abu al-Za'im, Chief of Palestinian Military Intelligence, by AL-'ALAM, date and place not specified]

[Text] On the periphery of the press conference that AL-'ALAM conducted with Staff Brigadier General Abu al-Za'im, which dealt with various military and political developments within the framework of the confrontation with the Zionist enemy, the chief of the Palestinian intelligence apparatus talked about the issue of advanced weaponry, which was broadcast had reached the Palestinian revolution. He said: "We know where to buy weapons, how to use them, and when and where," confirming that the matter is of relevance to the Palestinian revolution, even though what the Israeli enemy broadcast about this matter comes within the framework of its campaign against any strengthening of the Arabs' defensive capabilities, whether that was the case of the AWACs aircraft to Saudi Arabia, or the case of aircraft and missiles to Jordan, or the question of sophisticated arms for the Palestinian Resistance.

In addition to this matter, Abu al-Za'im discussed in precise detail the different developments, through which the clash with the Zionist enemy is passing at this stage.

[Question] Some days ago, you confirmed the very real possibility of an Israeli attack on South Lebanon. Is this possibility still likely, and with the same force?

[Answer] Certainly, the possibility of a Zionist attack against the Arab Nation in general, and the Lebanese and Palestinian people specifically, will exist so long as "Israel" exists. This is a matter of principle.

In fact, it is really funny that some, and I don't want to label them with any particular philosophy, but they are those who do not live in the reality of the times, the reality of the Zionist-Arab struggle, these people sometimes say that there will be an attack or that there won't be an attack.

Nevertheless, aggression is the basic reality of the occupation of Palestine, Golan, Sinai and South Lebanon. If all of this occupied land does not constitute aggression, then I don't know what aggression means.

If we want to discuss in some detail what your question means in terms of the possibility of a new battle or war, there are many indicators which cause me to go along with my previous statement. I said that these reasons were concentrated as follows:

1. The repeated statements of the enemy leaders, which carry a clear threat to the Palestinian revolution and to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples on Lebanese territory.
2. The nature of the enemy leadership. The problem with Begin, Shamir and Sharon is represented by Israeli intransigence and exaggerated Zionist racism. Begin is known for the fact that he represents the "Shylock" mentality (The Merchant of Venice), about whom we read in our youth.

Begin knows that the Sinai card is the most important card in his hand at this stage. He also sees that he is being put into a position in which he cannot withdraw from the Sinai. Accordingly, Begin will revert to carrying out a military action, in order to shuffle the cards in the region, to change the status quo and to create a new situation that will enable him to renegotiate in exchange for the Sinai. He lives in the shadow of this inferiority regarding the responsible Arab ethic and the pain of being torn up over the Arab position. Begin will rob not only Egypt, but all the Arab Nation, before he gives up the Sinai.

Therefore, Begin has no alternative, except to carry out a widespread attack. I say widespread, because any small attack will not affect anything.

There are in fact military indicators that confirm these possibilities, including the announcement of a partial, general mobilization among the enemy's reservists. These included armor and naval personnel and pilots. The call-up began at 0600, 10 February, and ended at 1800 on 14 February. In addition to that, General Saghi, chief of the enemy's military intelligence, went to Washington, carrying the details of a military plan. He studied that with Haig and with other American personages. In addition to that, 2 or 3 weeks ago the name of a plan called Lari (lion in Arabic) was leaked to the press. A few days ago, we read that there were considerations being made inside the Israeli Government, when they said that news of the operation had been leaked from the Cabinet.

In addition, there is the military mobilization, concentrated along the South Lebanese confrontation line with Northern Palestine. It is estimated at three military divisions, one of which is armored and the other two, mechanized infantry. There is also a commando brigade placed on alert, and a mechanized brigade inside the border strip, controlled by the agent, Sa'd Haddad. Moreover, our forward and special reconnaissance elements have observed and still are observing unusual movements inside the enemy forces.

All of these military factors make us certain that some battle will occur. The main point is the question of time. There obviously has been an American-Zionist dispute over the time factor. We have information that states that the Americans have approved the operation, but they would prefer that it be sometime after the date of the withdrawal from the Sinai, so that this

operation does not do anything to affect the treacherous Camp David process. However, Begin is insisting that the date of this attack be before that date, in order to gain other new cards, before he gives up the Sinai card.

In either event, the attack is coming and is expected. As for the timing, it is important whether it is before or after, but it doesn't change a thing regarding the possibility of attack.

[Question] What is your view then regarding the existence of an international rejection of this attack, embodied by a Soviet warning and American reservations?

[Answer] I said that the Americans and the Israelis have agreed to the attack. The question is merely one of timing. As regards the international position, to which you referred, it touches on the Syrian front, since the enemy will not attack the Syrian front today, in my opinion, because this would create international complications. As for ourselves and South Lebanon, there are no international complications stopping the enemy.

I have previously stated that there is the possibility of attack against Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. The attack against Jordan might possibly be in the area of Umm Qays, but the American-Jordanian connection, and American policy toward Jordan, would make it difficult if not impossible for Israel to attack Jordan. Regarding Syria, there is the power of the Syrian army, first of all, and the Soviet-Syrian pact secondly. This might upset the balance of power in the area in the event of attack, and might force the Americans and the Israelis to stand in the way of some Soviet position or other. This would create complications in the international position, and Begin is not in that league.

However, in South Lebanon, this is a matter that does not require international protection, nor is there any international cover. As brother Abu 'Ammar said: "We are the red line, our red blood." An attack on us in South Lebanon has no international complications, as it does on the Syria front or the Jordanian front. In this region, "Israel" is trying to kill three birds with one stone. It aims at hitting Syria in Lebanon, the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon and the national forces in Lebanon. If Israel gets the green light, it might try to make these three hits at one time. But if it does not get this light, it is possible that there will be a clash with the Palestinian Resistance, and the joint forces in the South, without the attack reaching the positions of the Syrian forces.

[Question] With all this information regarding the possibility of a new battle, what is the reality of the Arab position with respect to this?

[Answer] I believe that Abu 'Ammar has sent letters to His Majesty King Khalid, in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic Conference, which represents the nations of the Islamic World, to Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, and to President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as head of the group of non-aligned states, and conveyed to them the expectations of the coming attack.

As regards the Arab position, there is no doubt that it is an unenviable position. You are aware of the war between Iraq and Iran on the one hand, and the war in the Sahara between brothers on the other hand, not to mention the instability in the official Arab position, which in its present reality, does not constitute the simplest bases of either pan-Arab obligation or Arab solidarity. The present Arab position is weak and fragmented. This is what tempted Begin to announce the annexation of Golan, and what tempts him now to carry out a large military operation against our people and our revolution in South Lebanon.

I believe that if they wish, the Arabs are capable of making the Arab position more appropriate and more positive than what it is now.

[Question] After the Fez summit, there was Palestinian pessimism regarding the Arab situation, as expressed by Abu 'Ammar. How do you characterize this situation, after the recent session of the foreign ministers conference in Tunis?

[Answer] Surely, Abu 'Ammar was not pessimistic, but he was displeased. Revolutionaries do not recognize pessimism, because the revolution is the hope of the masses, and the job of revolutionaries is to translate this into tangible facts.

Hopelessness or pessimism do not make a revolution, nor lead a nation. Abu 'Ammar has never been either hopeless or pessimistic.

As for being displeased, as I believe all the Arab kings and heads of state were displeased, this dissatisfaction was reflected on the entire Arab Nation as a whole. No Arab supported the Arab dispute. On the contrary, the sons of the Arab Nation and the sons of the Arab people in all the countries from the Mediterranean to the Gulf support the unity of the Arab position, the flexibility of the Arab position and the solidarity of the Arab position. We don't need those who tell us that the Arab disparity and the Arab fragmentation and the internal Arab disputes are factors that help to weaken the Arab strength. As we saw after Fez, the enemy quickly announced the annexation of Golan, is preparing for a big battle in South Lebanon, and is suppressing our people in the occupied territory, in order to put down this popular uprising that has gone on without ceasing for more than 2 years. In my opinion also, if we had fashioned a single Arab position at the Fez conference, the enemy would not have rushed to annex Golan, and America would not have been able to take this shameless, barefaced position against the Arab Nation, through defending the Zionist aggression in annexing Golan, whether by its veto or by the obvious pressures it applied to many of the nations of the General Assembly. I don't believe that America could have taken this position, if there had been clear unity, a clear strategy, a plan, a confirmed and definite commitment to the fateful Arab issues. We hope that the Arab leadership will be successful in restoring Arab solidarity, in closing the ranks and unifying the forces and efforts, in order to confront this dangerous stage in the history of our contemporary nation.

[Question] What is your view of the statement of Claude Cheysson, in which he announced, shortly before Mitterrand's visit to "Israel," France's position regarding the establishment of a Palestinian state, to be limited to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] In the PLO, we consider France's position in the Mitterrand government to be a retreat with respect to the Palestinian question. It needs to be radically changed, in order to be in agreement with the justice of the Palestinian case and for it to be a sound French position.

[Question] Does the Palestinian Resistance have a different position from the Lebanese Government regarding the comprehensive strategy that the small Arab group is trying to design?

[Answer] Strategy in its literal sense is to make use of all political, military, economic and media forces and resources in order to achieve the highest goal for the quarter that drew up the strategy.

Therefore, I do not know what the Lebanese brothers' concept of this strategy is. As for our concept, it is neither a Lebanese nor a Palestinian strategy, but it is a comprehensive Arab strategy. Should I, as a military man, dream of achieving an Arab strategy, using all the political, economic, media and military resources of the Arab Community to serve our goals in our battle in South Lebanon? Is it a strategy that recognizes that we are in a state of war with the enemy? Undoubtedly, he has a strategy! Or is it a vague strategy? Here, the only answers will be vague.

South Lebanon is now the main front with the Zionist enemy, as is Golan as well. What is the purpose of this strategy? How do we defend the South? How do we give Palestinian action free rein? How do we reinforce the Palestinian and Lebanese forces? Is it necessary to bring additional Arab forces into the South, or not?

What ultimately is a military strategy? I understand the matter. It is not another's concept about raising the question.

I have noted concerning forming delegations that there is a request that one of the delegation's members be a politician, and another military, and the third an economist. This is the nature of forming delegations. I have in mind the results of a real strategy that will preserve the Arabs' honor and the unity of their position.

[Question] There is talk about increasing the number of UN forces in South Lebanon. What is your view of this matter?

[Answer] In my view, there is no need to increase the number of UN forces, unless the purpose is to close the gap between these forces, located between Marj 'Uyun and the Rihaan heights and al-Yarmuq, because the present forces are insufficient for this purpose. The reason for the presence of the UN forces is not to fight either the Arab or the Israeli side, but to come between them.

In my opinion, such forces as these should rely on their respect, esprit de corps, and their international immunity, and not on their number or their fighting capabilities.

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SYRIANS ACTIVE IN GOLAN--Likud MK Amal Nasir al-Din says according to his information two Syrian squads inspired by the Damascus government are now active in the Golan in order to cause ferment in the villages. In a talk with our correspondent Yo'el Dar, MK al-Din said one squad has been active for about 6 months, especially in the transfer of funds to the strikers on the Golan, via the Jordan bridges and PLO agents in Judaea and Samaria. The second squad, headed by Nur al-Din Abu Salah, an officer with the rank of major general in the Syrian Army, is active in the half-deserted village of Al-Qunaytirah and its function is to incite demonstrations and riots in the Golan Druze villages. Our correspondent says Golan Druze leaders expressed fear that a former declaration by MK Amal Nasir al-Din to expel to Syria what he called several agents of foreign countries in the Golan was coordinated with various elements. Following this declaration, jurists acting under the inspiration of the Committee for Solidarity with the Golan Inhabitants checked the matter and concluded it is impossible to expel Druze to Syria since the Golan Heights were annexed to Israel. The check also indicated that the question whether these Druze have or do not have identification cards is irrelevant. [Text] [TA101253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 May 82]

PLO-JORDAN TO FINANCE EDUCATION--The PLO and Jordan will finance all students' school expenses in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Jordan-PLO joint committee, which last night ended yet another session in Amman, decided to finance the studies of all students at universities and institutes of higher education and as a token of appreciation of the role played by the Palestinian students in the struggle against Israel. [Excerpt] [TA071404 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 May 82 p 16]

CSO: 4400/267

PERSIAN GULF AREA

PARIS PAPER CITES GULF LEADERS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PM141227 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 82 p 7

[Part II of four-part Eric Rouleau article: "Who's Threatening the Gulf Shaykhs?]

[Excerpt] It is hard to believe Gulf leaders, all of whom, except those of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, assure visiting journalist that "there is no Iranian threat--absolutely none." One significant detail is that the only sovereign who seemed sincerely convinced of this theory--which he presented to us with numerous arguments--asked to remain anonymous. The assurances given by the rest are doubtless motivated by geopolitical considerations. It is potentially dangerous to provoke a powerful neighbor who does not lack political, economic and military means of response. Did not the Iranian Air Force on 1 October 1981 reduce the oil plant which cost Kuwait some \$200 million ashes in the space of a few minutes? One can therefore understand these countries' authorities when they turn a blind eye to the sending to the Islamic Republic [of Iran] of cargoes of supplies discreetly purchased and dispatched by a few extremely wealthy families of Persian origins, or when Dubai's security services glance in the other direction when those laden with weapons leave the shore under cover of night and set sail for the Iranian Coast.

Like it or not, and whether they admit it or not, the Gulf leaders have nevertheless sided with Iraq. Doubtless under the guise of "Arab solidarity," but as much out of fear of Khomeyni-ism as out of fear of possible reprisals by Baghdad. The region's newspapers tried at first to adopt a neutral attitude toward the two warring countries. A few well placed bombs, two or three attacks and the cancellation of advertising budgets restored more realism to the press. It realized that it could only print Baghdad's military communiques, in which bombast alternatives with optimism. It never calls the Tehran regime to task, but everything that could discredit it--mass executions, for instance--occupies the front page headlines. Indiscriminate attacks and assassinations perpetrated by the opposition are reported in a few lines on the inside pages.

This false neutrality does not fool anyone, however. Apart from United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid, who assured us that he granted no particular assistance to Iraq, the other Gulf leaders admit that they subsidize the Baghdad Government: \$21 billion has so far been paid to it in the form of interest-

free loans by the emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad revealed. Apart from that, one should doubtless add another \$10 billion or so in the form of donations and easy terms. "What about Islamic solidarity?" Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, 'Ali Shams Ardakani asks indignantly. The Iranian people are on the brink of famine and the victims of the war number some 2-3 millions.

"The shaykhs," the diplomat added, "have that even offered these poor people a pair of shoes! I very much fear that my fellow countrymen will not forget this contempt for human life very soon!"

His threat is barely concealed. And it is above all the future that worries the Gulf leaders. At first they hoped that the war would exhaust their powerful neighbors, both intrusive in different ways, and that it would end in a draw, thanks to a compromise that would have the merit of neutralizing them both. The latest Iranian victories have substantially altered the terms of the equation. A triumphant Khomeyni would not fail to call to account "the corrupt oil monarchies, tools of imperialism." And even if the Baghdad regime did not collapse under the Iranians' blows, the Gulf states do not have inexhaustible reserves to finance an interminable war, in a situation that is beginning to stagnate, due to the oil slump.

Post War Specter

Whatever the outcome of the war, the post-war period is already worrying some leaders. One of Kuwait's most respected politicians, National Assembly Speaker Muhammad al-'Adasani, told us frankly: "It would be wrong to underestimate the factors of destabilization in this part of the world. One of them is the Gulf war. What will happen to us once peace is restored? Iraq and Iran will inevitably produce as much oil as they can to compensate for war costs. They risk flooding the market with crude, to our detriment. They could ruin us. On the political plane one or other of our neighbors, or both at once, will try to extend their influence in the region and to limit our freedom of action. These prospects become even more gloomy if one takes into account the changes that could occur in the Baghdad and Tehran regimes. Will they become more radical? Which way will the Islamic Republic lean--east or west?

Faced with this danger, whether real or hypothetical, Saudi Arabia is trying to mobilize its partners within the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], who are more and more loath to commit themselves further to an anti-Iranian "front." Using the argument of the conspiracy uncovered in Bahrain in December, the Riyadh Government secured from the GCC a condemnation of "Iran's attempts to destabilize the region" and, more specifically, the conclusion of bilateral agreements on security. Anxious to remain equidistant from the three neighbors that incircle it like a vise--Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia--Kuwait is now the only state not to have yielded to Riyadh's entreaties. Doubtless this does not prevent it from benefiting from the data bank established in Saudi Arabia which serves the police services of all the Gulf countries via about 20 terminals.

This cooperation is based on an ambiguity. Some accept it for the sake of "domestic security," others for dealing with the "outside threat." Bahrain,

which is in the forefront of the anti-Khomeyni struggle, is one of the latter. Unlike the majority of its partners, the Manama Government holds Tehran entirely responsible for the sedition dismantled in December. "To deny this obvious fact is hypocritical," Bahrain's Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah said, listing all the "evidence" in his possession. "The most menacing danger, if not the greatest, that we now face is Khomeyni's plan to export the revolution," he told us emphatically.

"All this propaganda counts for nothing," Iranian ambassador to Kuwait Ardakani replied. "The mouse's grimace at the lion, occupied with more pressing matters, will not scare the latter," he added with a broad grin. "The Islamic revolution will reappear wherever oppression and social injustice reign and when conditions for change are ripe. If anyone believes that the revolution can be exported like an ordinary consumer product, then he displays political idiocy. Nevertheless, it would be crazy to believe that revolutionary ideas stop at state borders."

Mr Ardakani, who gained his scientific education at prestigious U.S. universities, thus displays a false naivety. He knows better than anyone that the Gulf leaders are less concerned about a direct Iranian intervention than about the contagious nature of the Islamic revolution.

CSO: 4400/269

CALL FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF INDIAN OCEAN

Kabul ANIS in Dari 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial by M. H. Rashid: "Let the Indian Ocean Be a Region of Peace"]

[Text] Efforts to transform the Indian Ocean into a region of peace have now become a watchword in the struggle of millions of people living along its coast. For this reason, this issue will soon be debated in the international conference that is to meet in New Delhi at the invitation of the World Peace Council.

The imperialists seek to make the Indian Ocean a constant warehouse for deadly weapons and to establish a vast network of military bases in this region and use them to achieve their war-like aims.

The goals of the imperialists run counter to the interests of the masses living in the Indian Ocean littoral countries because those goals are aimed at aborting the efforts of these countries to achieve national independence and social progress.

The United States leads the forces that strive to prevent the Indian Ocean from being transformed into a region of peace. The new leaders of that country have adopted an unrestrained arms policy in this part of the world. They have, among other things, spend \$1 billion to modernize their base in Diego Garcia. This base is now the biggest military base in the Indian Ocean and the repository of the most deadly weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, the United States has built new bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia and has boosted its military presence in Bahrain, Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Djibouti.

Efforts to change the Indian Ocean into a region of peace have continued on an international level for a long time but, since the issue runs counter to the plundering interests of the imperialists, the efforts have met with their stubborn opposition.

The imperialists, led by the United States, which plays the role of an international gendarme for plundering imperialist interests, have strategic interests in the Indian Ocean region. This is because the countries adjacent to the Indian Ocean have one quarter of the population of the world and 50 percent of the proven oil reserves of the world and produce two-thirds of the uranium,

almost all the diamonds in the capitalist world, 80.7 percent of the gold, 56.6 percent of the tin, 28.5 percent of the manganese, 25.2 percent of the nickel and 12.5 percent of the zinc.

By boosting its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the United States seeks to improve its control over shipping lanes of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and the transportation of oil from the Persian Gulf. At the same time, the United States has set its imperialist profit-seeking, greedy eyes on the wealth of the Indian Ocean littoral countries in such a way that it even considers such wealth as its own vital interest.

The U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the world has a clear connotation of plunder and aggression. The threat of the use of force is the main back-up for the U.S. policy of interference in the affairs of others and of diktat. Consequently, the United States has tried unashamedly many times to violate the rights of sovereign countries to determine their own future and their chosen way of life.

The majority of Indian Ocean littoral countries are former colonial territories. Despite their potential for growth and improvement, these countries have fallen behind the world's caravan of progress because of the long-time dominance of imperialism.

The national awakening in these countries is constantly on the rise. A number of these countries have been able to move on the path of expanding growth by discarding the dominance of reaction. And in other countries of the region it has come to be believed more and more that it is impossible to overcome poverty and backwardness without putting an end to imperialist plundering. For this reason, they cannot tolerate the shadow of constant threat created in the Indian Ocean by the presence of U.S. military bases and their continuous arms build-up.

Indian Ocean littoral countries want the area to become a region of peace and imperialist aggression and its interference in their internal affairs to cease. It is for this reason that the aggressive imperialist bases must be withdrawn from this region.

5854

CSO: 4665/17

IMPORT UNIONS ORGANIZED BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kabul HEYWAD in Dari 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Aryanpur]

[Text] With the achievement of the splendid victory of the Sawr revolution and its new and evolutionary phase, the government has taken extensive and overall action to bring about effective and substantial innovations to further the growth and development of the welfare of the people. The government has instituted one by one all the promises it made for the development of the country. In the field of commerce, too, it has put into effect a series of measures and initiatives. For example, 21 import unions have been formed within the framework of the activities of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, from the very beginning making efforts to provide suitable conditions for the purchase of importable goods and to insure equitable rights for importers.

The above statement was made by Mehr Chadurma, general director of the Chamber of Commerce, in a discussion with the correspondent of HEYWAD.

It must be noted that the existence of the unions and their activities has also met with the special approval of the commercially involved companies in the sense that instead of getting in touch with several sources the companies now refer to the one address of the Chamber of Commerce to resolve any difficulties that may arise concerning orders. As a result of discussions with company representatives, the volume of imports and orders has increased. The increased confidence of sellers and the increased volume of orders can result in reduced prices and costs. In 1360 [21 Mar 81 to 20 Mar 82] the directorate of the Chamber of Commerce took effective steps in this regard.

Referring to the permanent exhibition of importable products, the general director of the Chamber of Commerce said: So that the nation's small and medium businessmen, that is, members of the unions, can have confidence from seeing the products they are interested in importing, the Chamber of Commerce asks all export companies involved for samples of their products. These samples and relevant prices are placed on exhibit so that importers can make comparisons and decide what they wish to order.

In conclusion, Mehr Chandura, general director of the Chamber of Commerce, noted: At present, many foreign companies recognize the Chambers of Commerce and Industry as their representative and use that channel for the sale of their goods to Afghani importers. With the agreement of the companies themselves, the Chamber of Commerce charges two percent for the work involved in pro forma documentation and subsequent formalities. It must be noted that in the past the companies were charged from 5 to 10 percent commission. Now there is only the two-percent charge for the administrative work involved in placing orders.

In 1360, the two-percent charge received from representatives of foreign countries to cover administrative expenses of issuing pro forma documents resulted in receipts of about \$700,00 in foreign exchange.

The estimated volume of private sector imports for the year 1360 was \$243 million, but as a result of the activities of the national unions of businessmen and the guidance of the Chamber of Commerce, pro forma documented imports of the capital and the provinces showed an eight-percent increase in that year.

5854

CSO: 4665/19

DEVELOPMENT BANK STRIVES TO INCREASE EXPORTS

Kabul HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in Dari 4 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The fullest encouragement of exports, help in diversifying exportable goods and implementation of the import replacement policy are among the major objectives of the government in the field of foreign trade. Reaching such objectives will strengthen the foundations of foreign trade and benefit the national economy.

The country's total export volume in 1360 [21 Mar 81 to 21 Mar 82] has been estimated at \$745,300,000. Of this, \$62 million, or 87 percent of the volume, comprised major export items such as natural gas, cotton, dried and fresh fruit, urea fertilizer, kelims, rugs and karakul. The relative share of barter trade exports in 1360 rose to \$468,600,000, 63 percent of all exports.

The Export Development Bank is among the organizations that have played major roles in strengthening and organizing the country's exports. The bank seeks to increase the country's exports by allocating the resources needed by exporters. It has tried during 1360, in accordance with the credit plan of the Central Bank, to obtain and make available export loans to commercial firms in the public and private sectors, the nation's businessmen and exporters of Afghani goods. The total of such export loans in the first 10 months of 1360 was 996,652,482 Afghanis, which, compared to 1359, showed an increase of 69,273,027 Afghanis, or seven percent.

The Agricultural Development Bank has also expanded its other banking services, including the approval of import letters of credit totaling \$8,776,340 in the first 10 months of 1360. This represented only a part of the applications for letters of credit that it answered.

Additionally, the Export Development Bank has had much success in increasing the volume of current, savings and interest-bearing deposit accounts. As a result, the first 10 months of 1360 showed a 10-percent increase in current accounts, 69 percent in saving accounts and 9 percent in deposit accounts, increases that are unprecedented.

In addition, the Export Development Bank has been able to ease many aspects of its banking procedures to the advantage of customers, thus increasing its

effectiveness in organizing and improving the country's exports. To mention some of the changes: Providing rapid helpful export loans, effective prevention of bureaucracy and delays in actions concerning such loans, arranging favorable loan terms for such borrowings and rapid approval of export letters of credit.

The need to improve the condition of the overall national economy calls for the maximum strengthening of the roles of the central and other banks in the progressive economic system of the country.

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CSO: 4665/18

LARGE AREAS BEING ASSIGNED TO STATE FARMS

Kabul ANIS in Dari 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] According to projected plans, the Bureau of State Farms intends to set up in Balkh Province in 1361 [21 Mar 82 to 20 Mar 83] two farms comprising a total of 1,583 jaribs [a land measure varying in different localities but consisting of approximately 10,000 square meters]--this to include grading work, sectionalizing and the erection of buildings. Additionally, in line with the bureau's responsibility for carrying out the second stage of the democratic and equitable land reform, particularly in implementing the third plan of operations, it intends to establish three well-equipped and mechanized farms in the districts of Chahar Asiab, Deh Sabz and Bagrami.

In stating the above, Dr Nabi Rawshanmal, director of state farms, also told the ANIS correspondent: The Bureau of State Farms has included 17,722 hectares of land in the campaign plans for 1981-1982. Of this, 10,440 are allotted to seven provinces of the country, providing out of this 4,349 hectares of arable land now being cultivated by responsible employees of the Bureau of State Farms. Since another 7,282 hectares do not meet requirements for specific use and productive activities, that acreage will be leased out for cultivation or other farming activities during the current year. Since the establishment of state farms plays a basic role in the development and improvement of the agricultural sector, the Bureau of State Farms is making the wisest possible use of available manpower, equipment and resources as required by the present conditions in the country and of seed and the protection of farms under its jurisdiction within the allocated budget of 59 million Afghani.

In answer to another question he said: Crops to be cultivated according to specified acreage comprise 3,726 hectares of grains, including 3,500 hectares of irrigated and dry-farmed wheat; 510 hectares of irrigated and dry-farmed barley; 166 hectares of other crops; and 454 hectares of industrial crops, including 277 hectares of cotton, 115 hectares of vegetables and melons, 23 hectares of potatoes and 54 hectares of various other crops. Output from these activities as estimated in the plan are 5,329 tons of grains, including 4,725 tons of irrigated or dry-farmed wheat; 460 tons of irrigated or dry-farmed barley; 144 tons of other grains; and 1,361 tons of industrial crops, including 388 tons of cotton, 93 tons of oil seeds, 120 tons of vegetables and melons and 145 tons of potatoes. A major characteristic of the operation of state farms in the agricultural sector is the use of modern machinery and equipment, thereby creating less use of manpower, increased profit from less labor and increased acreage return. Because of this, the Bureau of State Farms has the important responsibility of mechanizing government farms.

PAPER PREDICTS REPLACEMENT OF 'HAMMER, SICKLE' WITH 'BANNER OF ISLAM'

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

WHEN will the oppressed Moslems of Afghanistan face peace and freedom, Afghanistan whose deprived people have throughout their history been afflicted with oppression and struggle?

The reply to such a question has already been answered by the events of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and we are sure that the Afghan people will emerge victorious eventually as did the Iranian nation.

The Afghan people have been engaged in a constant fight against the aggressive and colonialist British armies throughout the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The victories of this resistant nation in 1839, 1879, and 1919, which led to the signing of the Rawalpindi treaty, shook the very foundations of the colonialist structure of the 'British colonial fox,' notorious for its exploitation of these people.

Thereafter, followed a 40 year period in which Mohamad Zaher Shah, the despot monarch, imposed on his people the most vicious form of oppression under which his people were strangled. The Afghan people declined to a stage of backwardness and torpor in their history consequent to this rule.

However, in 1973, through a collusive conspiracy between Britain and Soviet Russia, Zaher Shah was toppled and Dawood Khan, who had close ties with both east and the west, was set up as the president of Afghanistan. Later on, Dawood Khan began to distance himself from Moscow to the point of severing relations with the Soviet bloc, and pivoted towards the west, embarking on travels to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Stung by this westward swing of Dawood's, the Soviets decided to destroy him and ordered his palace

bombing April 27, 1978. Dawood Khan was killed in the bombing and Noor Mohamad Taraki emerged as the leader of the Democratic Republic's Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan.

Now what was once the throne of the Afghan kingdom was fully dyed in the red colors of the Communist dispensation and painted over the red color of blood — the blood of the Afghan people.

The new regime took pains to appear to respect the Islamic faith of its people, but it was finally forced to reveal its true nature confronted by the relentless and daily escalating struggle of the Afghani Moslems against that regime. The occupation of Herat and the vital military base of Asmar by the Moslem Mujahids enraged the Kremlin masters to such an extent as to cause their wrath to turn on Taraki, who was wiped off the board for his inability to carry out their orders.

Taraki was replaced by another pawn — this time Hafizullah Amin, who it was later claimed by the Soviets and their domestic agents in Afghanistan, to be a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent. Taraki stood out only for 5 months of a critical and tense period, during which the Soviets were once more compelled to engineer another coup d'etat and bring Babrak Karmal to power.

To us it seems most amazing how the Soviets and its internal lackeys in Afghanistan are able to call each of these scandalous coups a 'revolution' and each sold out pawn enthroned a 'revolutionary.'

Millions of Afghan Moslems throughout this four year period, that have savoured this Soviet brand of popular revolutionary regimes, have been martyred or wounded, while millions more have become homeless refugees. And those who are still left in this country are being crushed under the

boots of the Soviet Red Army, cut to shreds by the Communist sickle and hammered beyond redemption by the 'Soviet hammer.' This is what we see to be the real concept of socialism and communism and this is indeed what we see to be what Marx called the "proletarian government"! And this is what Marx, Lenin, Stalin and other Moscow palace dwellers have presented to humanity under the pretext of support for the world's oppressed nations.

Another example of such a proletarian regime in action is what we see in Poland, where the Polish workers (these very proletariats themselves) are being so viciously suppressed.

How beautifully indeed does the leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini sum it all up when he says: "We are struggling against international Communism, in the same way as we fight the criminal U.S. Both Superpowers have intended to destroy the oppressed and the deprived."

by M. SHEIKHPOOR

[28 Apr 82 p 1]

As we said yesterday in order to keep a firm grip on Afghanistan the Russians were compelled to launch three military coups --- each one claimed a revolution, if that it can be called --- within the four years of their invasion of that country.

Again in yesterday's discussions we underlined the fact that being conscious of the unity of the Islamic ummah (community) and the world view of the Moslems as belonging to one vast family, to us it appears that there is no essential difference between the criminal West or the aggressive east.

Once again we unhesitatingly assert that there is not an iota of doubt that the Afghani Moslem Mujahids who today form the majority of the Afghan people, will never call halt to their struggle until they attain their noble objective for the establishment of a genuine Islamic government.

This will always stand out as an unmitigated fact, that this struggle of theirs will continue on and on, even if the Russians should impose tens of other bloody coups, or create hundreds of other treacherous affiliated parties such as the Parcham and Khalq parties, to act as their internal mercenaries.

As the Afghan people have seen for themselves the manner in which one pawn replaced another in Iran prior to the Islamic revolution, it will be highly unlikely that they will ever then be deceived by such superficially deceptive tactics.

Islam never allows Moslems to rest from struggle against any aggressive force that may confront them. While this is a potent reason for their struggle, it is against the canons of true logic and all humane laws that a Marxist anti-Islamic government rules over a people, the majority of whom are Moslems, under the false guise of a democratic regime.

If over 60 million Moslems in Russia, who form a fourth of its population and have no say in their government are made to appear to agree with the so-called "democratic government" of Russia, we can then conclude that it can only be such a "democratic government" which will be implemented in Afghanistan!

Today, beside the Afghan army which has been totally controlled and dominated by the Russians, there are also over a hundred thousand Russian soldiers who are used in wantonly killing their brethren in Afghani territory and who are thus victim to the selfishness and hegemonism of the eastern transgressors.

Another aspect to all this is the indubitable fact that the dirty hands of the US and its reactionary lackeys in the region such as Saudi Arabia and involved in the collusive plots of the eastern

Superpower against the Afghani nation. But the Afghani Moslems inspired by the Islamic Revolution of Iran and learning from their experiences have realized that both Superpowers are enemies of Islam. Any inclination to either of these Superpowers, they very well know, will ultimately result in their own destruction.

In revolutionary demonstrations held yesterday in India, and Pakistan — where they were suppressed by police — and especially in Iran, the Moslem Afghanis proved their true understanding of the Islamic spirit of the Revolution when they shouted slogans such as "Death to the US!" and "Death to Russia!"

It is quite certain that the Afghani Moslems and all other Islamic groups will emerge glorious when they evolve through ever increasing solidarity and merging of their sectarian and group differences, and ultimately by holding firmly to the strategy of "No East, no West."

Soviet Russia should remember that they will not be able to reap any advantage from more coups engineered in Afghanistan but will only have to face as a consequence of their moves, defeat and scandal. The guns of the Afghan mujahids fired with reliance and Islamic faith will ultimately end in the destruction of all the hammers and sickles and see the liberating banner of Islam flying over the Hindu Kush mountains.

Let us say in finality that no other conclusion can we draw when we regard the struggles of a people, Afghanistan's social structure and Islamic Faith and the spiritual effects of the Islamic Revolution with which they are imbued.

With hopes for the rise of the sun of the Islamic Revolution in Afghanistan!

By — M. SHEIKHPOOR

CSO: 4600/456

REVOLUTIONARY GAINS OF WOMEN HAILED

Kabul ANIS in Dari 8 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Today, 8 March, is the day of solidarity among women throughout the world and is being observed with full joy and happiness. In welcoming this day, we bring you exclusive interviews that correspondents of ANIS--organ of the national committee of the Pedar-e Vatan National Front--had with five women who are occupied in various sectors of social life.

Dr Shahla, deputy director of the maternity hospital, said: The splendid Sawr revolution, which broke the chains of oppression and servitude, is a national and democratic one that opened bright horizons and the window of hope for all of the country's workers and played a decisively constructive and life-giving role in the destiny of women in political, economic and social life. The women of our country, as other workers, lived under oppression and were deprived of any kind of political, social or economic freedom, but fortunately, as a result of the victory of the national and democratic Sawr revolution, they gained extensive rights and freedoms in social affairs and with unshakable faith took their place in the ramparts for the defense of the revolution. We saw that before the victory of the Sawr revolution all our suffering, deprived and homeless women lacked any kind of political and social freedom and were under two kinds of oppression: social oppression because of their sex and class oppression. But the national and democratic Sawr revolution, specially it's new and evolutionary stage, is truly the savior of the revolution, country, people and party, and has played a decisive role in the political life of women. The heroic struggle of the Organization of Democratic Women of Afghanistan at the height of the revolutionary struggle in replete with valorous acts. Our fighting organization was established 16 years ago under the leadership of the PDPA by the devoted fighter and champion woman Dr Anahita Ratebzad, a member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, head of the Peace and Solidarity Organization and chairwoman of the Organization of Democratic Women of Afghanistan. Following the victory of the Sawr revolution, it took a stand in the defense of the revolution. As in the case of the Sawr revolution, which from the beginning of its victory faced intrigues and conspiracies from internal and international imperialism led by world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Chinese hegemony, Pakistani militarism and collusion and close contacts with Amin and Aminites, (which came up against

difficulties in confrontation with the Sawr revolution), to deter that revolution from its path, so the Organization of Democratic Women of Afghanistan, under the able leadership of the PDPA, fought fearlessly and boldly against the fascist dictatorship of Amin, and, for the first time in the history of the country, members of the Organization of Democratic Women of Afghanistan become political prisoners. But the new and revolutionary stage of the Sawr revolution bestowed new esteem on the position of women. On the one hand it strengthened the principle of equal rights for men and women, and on the other hand, the Organization of Democratic Women of Afghanistan played its part in the revolution, particularly in its new and evolutionary stage.

The new and evolutionary stage of the Sawr revolution opened doors of hope and bright horizons for the advancement of women and their role in fulfilling the social and economic plans of the country.

Our women, on the one hand, have an unshakeable interest in the solution of this problem, and, on the other, each and all of them have a basic role, shoulder to shoulder with their fathers, brothers and husbands, in the struggle to protect their honor and womanhood, our beautiful country Afghanistan and the development and blossoming of our new nation and a new society free of exploitation. We must not remain indifferent to the destiny of our country but must strike iron-fisted blows for the prestige of women and mothers against the enemies of our country, people and revolution.

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CSO: 4665/13

MANY NEW AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES PLANNED

Kabul ANIS in Dari 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] As an active member of the Pedar-e Vatan National Front, the Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA in 1361 [21 Mar 82 to 20 Mar 83] has planned its activities more than before, and as a part of the aim of expanded activities it considers it its duty to include additionally the establishment of 155 new agricultural cooperatives in accordance with previously set plans, the reactivation of 180 semi-operative agricultural cooperatives, 3 new co-operatives for industrial handicrafts and 20 consumer shops. The union's plans for the current year also include renewed registration of cooperatives according to the requirements of the cooperatives law, the further strengthening of groups of defenders of the revolution within the fighting ranks of cooperatives membership, formation of the preliminary Organization of Democratic Youth of Afghanistan in cooperatives, the establishment of libraries in the provincial unions and the inauguration of educational courses and seminars.

This was stated to the ANIS correspondent by the organizational director of the central committee of the Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA in a brief interview concerning the activities of the union in 1361.

The Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA is one of the main organizations in which the largest segment of the toilers of the country, the farmers, are members, and under the leadership of the PDPA, the labor union and all of the country's toilers, it has and is endeavoring to mobilize their ranks against all the inherited feudal repressions and disorders. It is appropriate to mention that the Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA was started at the first congress toward the end of 1970 and since then has energetically sought to achieve the revolutionary goals of the PDPA and the DRA. And in line with the current year's precise plan concerning theoretical organization, propagation and education, commerce and marketing as well as international relations, it is carrying out the following responsibilities: the dispatch and assignment of missions--made up of the central committee of the Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA, the directors of development of agricultural cooperatives in the Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reform and the director of development of consumer cooperatives and handcraft industries in the Ministry of Commerce--to the Provinces of Nangarhar, Jowzajan, Balkh, Baghlan, Konduz, Badakhshan, Faryab and Herat where they will establish in the five top-ranked provinces unions of farmers cooperatives according to plan.

In answer to another question, the director said: During the current year, a plan for the creation of unions in 28 districts will be put into effect. Among other activities of this union will be inauguration of the extraordinary congress of representatives of cooperatives of the DRA, the inauguration of regularly scheduled plenums, the completion of articles of association of unions in provinces, districts and subdistricts, and draft constitutions for farmers cooperatives, consumer cooperatives and handicraft industries, the formulation and putting into effect of registration and evaluation ledgers of cooperatives and the evaluation of active and inactive cooperatives in the country. At the same time, the goal is to establish communication with cooperative unions of friendly countries, to conclude agreements and protocols aimed at expanding cooperation between the Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA and the cooperative unions in question, to establish communication with the International Union of Cooperatives and to seek membership in that union in order to raise the country's agricultural production level. Additionally, this union is determined to open, initially in Kabul, agricultural produce shops and to expand their number and to have a direct role in the export of 1,000 tons of raisins. As a result, the current year's plan includes the preparation of storage for agricultural and consumer products.

Mavaj, organizational director of the central council of the Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA, had this to say in answer to another question: The valuable resolutions of the countrywide conference of the PDPA, approval of its program and the joint resolutions of the commission of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the DRA Council of Ministers concerning the continuation of equitable democratic land reform and the cooperatives law has placed heavy responsibility on this union to strengthen and expand the cooperative movement. The Union of Farmers Cooperatives of the DRA feels obligated to work assiduously to carry out all responsibilities assigned to it. This union believes that the most important and the best means of organizing farmers to strengthen cooperatives is the qualitative and quantitative expansion of cooperatives. Cooperatives must be changed so as to assist the activities of their members, to improve the level of agricultural products and to get material affluence as the goal.

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CSO: 4665/14

HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM TO BE EXPANDED

Kabul ANIS in Dari 5 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Implementation of the fourth network project, which will take a few years, will, in general, not only basically improve and strengthen present networks but also prevent voltage and alternate drainage weaknesses in relation to overloaded electrical equipment, thus preparing the way for the distribution of new supplies of electricity.

The general manager of the Electricity Institution stated the following in regard to the expansion and the strengthening of electric power in the country: Plans call for the completion this year of hydroelectric power projects in Bamian, Feyzabad and Khanabad; the Naghlu and Jalalabad transfer line; the diesel and turbine power projects of Herat Province; the urban network projects for Mazar-e Sharif; the survey and construction of diesel facilities in the provinces; the urban network projects in Qandahar and Herat; completion of Kabul's third city network; the construction of workshops and storage for the use of the office for construction of electrical facilities; the transfer line to carry 220 kilowatts from the Soviet frontier at Kholm to Pol-e Khomri and Kabul; projects for the construction of diesel-run stations in district capitals; expansion of the Kajaki power supply; and completion of the Kajaki-Kabul transfer line.

The current year's plan of the General Electricity Institution also includes construction (of the first and second stages) of the Sorubi hydroelectric project with an estimated capacity of 81 megawatts and the 110-kilowatt Soviet border-Konduz line project.

Among the projects mentioned, the most important is the 220-kilowatt transfer line from the Soviet border-Kholm to Pol-e Khomri and Kabul. Once this project is completed, small and large industries in the northern and central regions of the country will develop and households that have had no electricity until now will have access to supplies.

It should be mentioned that once the country's large hydro-electric plants are completed, surplus supplies will be transferred to the Soviet Union. And in addition to the fact that the domestic distribution of electricity will increase appreciably, in the not too distant future transfer lines will be used to provide reserve supplies.

In view of the plan on hand, the intention is to build eight pylons under the Vazirabad project, six pylons in the third Parwan project and five network booster pylons in Kheyir Khaneh. Installation of the footings and the extension of elevated cables and lines has progressed and is now proceeding rapidly.

5854

CSO: 4665/15

BAHRAIN

BRIEFS

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN LEADER--Manama, 9 May (WAKH)--Bahraini Amir Skaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah received Professor ('Abd Rabb Rasul Sayyaf), chairman of the Islamic Union of the Afghan Mujahidin, this morning. Professor ('Abd Rabb Rasul Sayyaf) expressed satisfaction at meeting the Bahraini amir and expressed appreciation for the great services Bahrain offers to the Mujahidin in their struggle against occupation. The meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid al Khalifah, minister of justice and Islamic affairs. [Text] [GF090942 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0856 GMT 9 May 82]

CSO: 4400/266

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NEW SHAYKH TO AL-AZHAR

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 18 Mar 82 p 1

/Article: "Shaykh Jadd-al-Haqq, a Shaykh in Al-Azhar"/

/Text/ Yesterday President Husni Mubarak issued a decree appointing His Eminence Shaykh Jadd-al-Haqq 'Ali Jadd al-Haqq to be a sheik in al-Azhar.

The new greater imam is 65 years old and was born in 1917 in the District of Talkha, Governorate of al-Daqahliyah.

He memorized the holy Koran in religious school, then enrolled in courses at al-Azhar and graduated from the Faculty of Islamic Law. He acquired specialization in Islamic jurisprudence then worked as a judiciary employee in the Rulings Department until 1954.

After that he rose gradually in judiciary positions until he became head of the al-Jizah court in 1972, was appointed to judiciary inspection in 1974, was promoted to counsellor in the court of appeals in Cairo (personal status department) in 1976, then was reappointed to judiciary inspection.

In 1978 he was appointed mufti of the republic. The position of mufti is the highest one to which the most senior Islamic law counsellors in the Ministry of Justice can be promoted.

On 4 January 1982 he was appointed minister of religious endowments /which he remained/ until the republican decree issued yesterday appointing him a sheik of al-Azhar.

The appointment of His Eminence the Greater Imam Shaykh Jadd-al-Haqq 'Ali Jadd-al-Haqq is taking place in accordance with Law 103 for 1961 on the development of al-Azhar.

11887

CSO: 4504/254

EGYPT

MUHYI AL-DIN DISCUSSES PLO, ARAB TIES

NC041627 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 4 May (MENA)--Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din has re-asserted Egypt's adherence to the full rights of the Palestinian people, saying that the long duration and stumbling of the autonomy negotiations are a proof that Egypt works continuously for the rights of the Palestinian people.

In an interview published today by the Saudi paper 'UKAZ, Dr Muhyi al-Din says there are no official contacts between Egypt and the PLO. He expresses his optimism about the possibility of the restoration of the Arab-Egyptian relations.

The prime minister says: There has never been an estrangement between Egypt and the Arab states. The trade and political relations are continuously growing.

In his interview, Dr Muhyi al-Din emphasizes that the security of Egypt and that of the Gulf are an indivisible part on the strategic level.

In the interview with the 'UKAZ paper, the prime minister reaffirms that Egypt continues to strengthen and develop its armed forces and supply them with the most modern war technology.

The prime minister welcomes Arab investments in Egypt, saying there are lists of projects in which the Arab capital can participate.

Speaking about Egyptian workers abroad, Dr Muhyi al-Din says that each Egyptian working abroad is an ambassador of his country and that his affiliation is to Egypt and to the Arab state where he works. He must, the prime minister adds, loyally and sincerely contribute to the implementation of the development plans in the fraternal Arab states, because Egypt will always remain a sister of the Arab states.

CS0: 4500/165

ENVOY TO U.S. INTERVIEWED ON 'EGYPT AFTER SINAI'

NC111148 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 3-9 May 82 pp 28-31

[Telephone interview with Ashraf Ghurbal, Egyptian envoy in Washington to Lydia Georgi--conducted in English "last Thursday"]

[Text] The Egyptian ambassador in Washington, Ashraf Ghurbal, has criticized Israel's "highhanded" approach to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and called on the Jewish state to settle the Palestinian problem in "face-to-face" negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

In a long-distance telephone interview with MONDAY MORNING last Thursday, four days after the Israelis pulled out of Sinai, Ghurbal said that his government was always urging the Israelis to practise what they preached and accept direct talks with the PLO, which he said should talk on behalf of the Palestinians as one of the "principals" in the West Bank and Gaza.

"We tell them that the principals in the West Bank and Gaza are the Palestinians, the PLO," he said, "and they must therefore sit face to face with the PLO in simultaneous recognition and with a mutual desire to solve the problem by peaceful means. 'Give the Palestinians their rights,' we tell them, 'and the Palestinians will give you your security within the June 5, 1967 line.'"

The mood in the U.S., Ghurbal said, was one of satisfaction at the Israeli withdrawal and "great unhappiness at the developments in the West Bank and Gaza--the unnecessary highhanded approach and the use of very rough methods against the Palestinians who, like other people, simply want to live free within their own land."

American public opinion, he said, was urging Israel to adopt "a better approach in the West Bank and Gaza--not the (Menahem) Milson approach, not the highhanded approach, but the approach of giving the Palestinians their rights so that they can live in peace and security with Israel."

He added: "I feel that the Palestinian problem has matured to the point that it is ready for a solution, and American public opinion is supporting that.... More and more, the world is supporting the right of the PLO to take its seat and negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians, to regain their rights.

The world has changed. The world supports a mutuality of recognition and action, and I think that is the road that we are going to find in the weeks and months ahead. Times have changed, the atmosphere has changed, and I believe that we are achieving the legitimate right of the Palestinians to self-determination through the peaceful means that we are pursuing."

Egypt, Ghurbal said, had been fighting for Palestinian rights "all along" and "I think we are making a real dent in the intransigence of Israel."

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's reiteration last week of his rejection of a Palestinian state should not be taken as Israel's final position, he said. "Over the years, we have heard certain negative statements from Israel which did not remain negative.... I say let us not take the first word as the last word.... I am very confident that Israel is now having second thoughts about her attitude in southern Lebanon and about her attitude in the West Bank and Gaza. And even when it comes to the Golan, the time will come when Israel will return to the original idea of trading land for full peace."

He added: "The name of the game is bilateral peace (between Egypt and Israel) resulting from the withdrawal from Sinai and regional peace through recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and through total withdrawal from the rest of the occupied territories."

The ambassador repeated the Egyptian position that Cairo was ready for rapprochement with the Arabs, but "not at the expense of our relations with Israel."

Now that the first part of the Camp David accords had been implemented with the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, he said, Egypt remained committed to the second part of the accords "concerning full autonomy for the Palestinians." The Egyptians, Israelis and Americans had decided to "have another go at" the autonomy question, "very profoundly, with an open mind and an open heart, and with determination to make it work." The autonomy Egypt was seeking for the Palestinians was "full autonomy that will make the Palestinians masters of their own affairs in their own land, to deal with legislation, with the judiciary, with administration--to govern themselves by themselves for themselves while living in peace and harmony with Israel."

Soviet charges that Egypt had "sold out" the Arabs in return for "a change of guard" in Sinai were "negative, unnecessary rhetoric," Ghurbal said. The Soviets "used to tell us that they were working hard to convince the Americans to get the Israelis to withdraw from Sinai. Well, we have achieved that now, and realities speak louder than words."

The full text of the interview, which was conducted in English, follows:

[Question] Do you anticipate a new split between "conservative" and "radical" Arab states over future relations with Egypt?

[Answer] I think we are seeing a general trend of great pleasure and satisfaction in the whole Arab world that an Arab state has regained its territory

and that Israeli troops have totally withdrawn from Egyptian territory, from Sinai. This has brought a new, positive atmosphere in the Arab world as a whole.

One of the demands of the Arab world all along, since 1967, has been fulfilled, and this is a basis upon which to build hope that the legitimate demands of the Arabs regarding their land that has been occupied since 1967 and regarding the right of the Palestinians to self-determination will also be fulfilled.

[Question] Since Sinai's return to Egypt, President Reagan has reiterated his commitment to Camp David, the Kremlin has repeated its call for an international peace conference on the Middle East, Perez de Cuellar has suggested an undertaking by the Security Council and the EEC has relaunched its own initiative. Where do you see the Middle East peace process moving from here?

[Answer] Let me say first of all that we are committed to the second part of the Camp David agreements as it binds the three countries--Egypt, Israel and the United States.

The first part has been implemented: Sinai is totally liberated. Now there is the second part, concerning full autonomy for the Palestinians. I think it is an open secret that the three parties have said, "We must have another go at it, very profoundly, with an open mind and an open heart, and with determination to make it work."

Definitely, as I have told you in many of my interviews with you, we are talking about full autonomy that will make the Palestinians masters of their own affairs in their own land, to deal with legislation, with the judiciary, with administration--to govern themselves by themselves for themselves while living in peace and harmony with Israel.

[Question] The understanding of the autonomy concept is that after a period of autonomy, the Palestinians will determine their own fate, but begin, after the withdrawal from Sinai, has made it a point to repeat that there will never be a Palestinian state....

[Answer] Over the years, we have heard certain negative statements from Israel which did not remain negative. When we entered into negotiations with Israel--even at the time of President al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, if you recall--nobody had any guarantee that Israel would act in the manner that it finally acted on the 25th of April, 1982. We had long negotiations, we had agreements, we had the peace treaty and, thank God, we now have a totally liberated Sinai.

I say let us not take the first word as the last word. In negotiations, we have all learned that the final act never comes in the first place.

[Question] How is Sinai's return to Egypt likely to affect the situation in Lebanon and the question of the Palestinians in Lebanon, in your opinion?

[Answer] I think the withdrawal from Sinai shows everyone that the road to the fulfillment of both sides' legitimate rights is through negotiations. Through negotiations, we have had the Camp David accords and the peace treaty, and through negotiations, we have settled all the problems between us and Israel concerning Sinai: We have had the fulfillment of the peace treaty and total withdrawal.

I think this shows that through negotiations, we can also settle the other problems: The Lebanese problem, the Palestinian problem, the Golan problem. To talk about other means would be what I would call a repetition of futility--the futility of war, the futility of armed conflict--when there is an assured road to one's legitimate rights through peaceful negotiations.

And I am very confident that Israel is now having second thoughts about her attitude in southern Lebanon and about her attitude in the West Bank and Gaza. And even when it comes to the Golan, the time will come when Israel will return to the original idea of trading land for full peace.

[Question] What is your reaction to the Soviet statement this week that Cairo has regained Sinai at the cost of betraying the Palestinians and that what has happened in Sinai is not an Israeli withdrawal but "a change of guard"?

[Answer] I think that is negative, unnecessary rhetoric. The Soviets know better than that. They used to tell us that they were working hard to convince the Americans to get the Israelis to withdraw from Sinai. Well, we have achieved that now, and realities speak louder than words that come from anywhere, including the words you just quoted.

And we have sold no one out. We have been fighting for Palestinian rights all along, and I think we are making a real dent in the intransigence of Israel in one area. We are bringing the matter to world public opinion in such a way that public opinion is supporting it, because we are doing it through peaceful negotiations, and nobody can have anything against that approach. Look at the WASHINGTON POST, at THE NEW YORK TIMES, at THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, at THE BALTIMORE SUN all the papers that are very strongly criticizing the highhanded Israeli approach in the West Bank and Gaza.

Times have changed, the atmosphere has changed, and I believe that we are achieving the legitimate right of the Palestinians to self-determination through the peaceful means that we are pursuing.

[Question] What would your message be to the Arabs in general and to the PLO in particular on the occasion of Sinai's return to Egypt?

[Answer] My message is what I have just told you: Here is an occupied Arab land that has been totally liberated through negotiations. Negotiations are a sure way to realize the legitimate rights and aspirations of all the Arabs.

You know, when we talk to the Israelis, we always tell them: "You have advocated the direct-negotiations approach--not by proxy but face to face--

between the principals." We tell them that the principals in the West Bank and Gaza are the Palestinians, the PLO, and they must therefore sit face to face with the PLO in simultaneous recognition and with a mutual desire to solve the problem by peaceful means. "Give the Palestinians their rights," we tell them, "and the Palestinians will give you your security within the June 5, 1967 line."

We do not hesitate to say this to the Israelis face to face. I have said it to (former Foreign Minister) Abba Eban in an interview that will come out in Israel and America in the coming few days. And I keep on saying it to my colleague the Israeli ambassador here and to the public.

This is from my limited angle here in Washington. My country also says it: Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister Butrus Ghali, my president, Husni Mubarak. We say it to the Israelis every time we meet with them.

And more and more, the world is supporting the right of the PLO to take its seat and negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians, to regain their rights. The world has changed. The world supports a mutuality of recognition and action, and I think that is the road that we are going to find in the few weeks and months ahead.

[Question] When do you see President Mubarak attending an Arab summit and the Arab League headquarters being moved back to Cairo?

[Answer] Let things take their course. I think many people have been sceptical, to say the least, about Camp David, about the peace treaty, about the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. But I think the fact that it has happened gives credibility to what we have been telling the sceptics all along, and I believe that in due time, the Arab countries will realize that the steps that were taken (against Egypt) in the past were not right.

We are ready for rapprochement, but as all of us, from the president down, have always said, this will not be at the expense of our relations with Israel. The name of the game is bilateral peace resulting from the withdrawal from Sinai and regional peace through recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and through total withdrawal from the rest of the occupied Arab lands.

[Question] What is the mood in America on the Middle East conflict now, after Sinai's return to Egypt?

[Answer] The mood is one of great satisfaction at what happened in Sinai and great unhappiness at the developments in the West Bank and Gaza--the unnecessary highhanded approach and the use of very rough methods against the Palestinians who, like every other people, simply want to live free within their own land.

You find the mood here carrying the following message: Israel, you have done well in withdrawing from Sinai; continue to do well by adopting a better

approach in the West Bank and Gaza--not the Milson approach, not the high-handed approach, but the approach of giving the Palestinians their rights so that they can live in peace and security with Israel.

The mood has changed tremendously in America. I feel that the Palestinian problem has matured to the point that it is ready for a solution, and American public opinion is supporting that. I think that in the coming weeks and months we will see more of this attitude: Let us have that mutuality of recognition, let us have negotiations and let us move forward, so that every country in the area can live in peace and harmony with the other. I am very optimistic about it.

CSO: 4500/165

LEFTIST PARTY OFFERS OBSERVATIONS ON RECENT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Paris AL-YASAR AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 42, Apr 82 pp 8, 9

/Article: "Summary of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party's Economic Report"/

/Text/ Last February, on the occasion of the holding of the economic conference of last 13-15 February at President Husni Mubarak's invitation, the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party presented a report on Egypt's current economic crisis /and/ the way out of it.

In the first section of the report, the party summarized the causes of the crisis in the following factors:

First, structural disequilibrium. 1. Sixty percent of the increase that has been realized in domestic product in the period 1975-79 has gone to the service sectors, /half line missing/ while the industrial sector did not get more than 30 percent of it and agriculture got 6 percent. Most of the increase was in parasitical services such as commerce and finance, which realized a growth rate of 20 percent a year, while productive services such as health, education, culture and social care did not increase perceptibly. This led to an increase in wages and incomes in the service sectors and consequently to increased demand for the products of the commodity sectors, which lagged far behind. This helped increase prices in an unprecedented manner.

2. Reliance on the sale of non-renewable natural resources, since revenues from oil, the Suez Canal, tourism and remittances of Egyptians abroad increased by 40 percent a year in the last 7 years but this increase went not expand and develop productive capabilities but to finance increased consumption and imports.

The report showed the reasons for this disruption in investment policy, where most investments were directed to support structures, while the agricultural sector, for instance, got us more than 7.4 percent of investments. Investments in the sectors were also concentrated on projects of lesser importance and higher costs that relied on foreign loans, and this led to a decline in investment revenues. For instance, the industrial sector received 26.4 percent of the total investments but its share of the increase in national product nonetheless did not exceed 9.5 percent.

Second, the accelerating increase in private and public consumption. The report showed that private consumption grew at a rate of 20.8 percent and that most of this increase was focussed on consumption in parasitical classes; while the rate of increase of private consumption of major foodstuffs ranged from 2.6 to 9.5 percent, the categories of imported luxury commodity consumption leapt from three to 18. The party rejected the allegation that the increase in public consumption may be attributed to the government's commitment to appoint university graduates /to government jobs/ and increase subsidies, since it showed that about 57 percent of the graduates the last 2 years were employed through other /bodies/ than the Manpower /Ministry/, while the increase in subsidies may be attributed to the fact that subsidized commodities were assessed at the encouragement exchange rate starting in 1979.

Third, excessive reliance on the outer world and exacerbated indebtedness. The ratio of goods and services imports increased from 21 percent of domestic product in 1972-73 to 53 percent in 1979-80, while the ratio of exports, including oil, increased only from 15 to 44 percent. Consumer imports account for 36.5 percent of total imports and most imported productive commodities consist of commodities used to produce consumer goods; besides, private cars are considered to be productive goods, which is incorrect. What is striking is the rise in the rate of dependence on the outer world for provision of the nation's subsistence: in wheat, for example, this rate rose from 44 percent in 1970 to 74 percent in 1980, while exports witnessed no increases worth mentioning, except for oil, the balance of payments situation deteriorated, and consequently foreign indebtedness rose, Egypt's debts went from \$2.1 billion in the 1967-70 period to \$18 billion in 1980, and debt service burdens rose to \$1.34 billion at the end of 1979--which represents more than half the remittances of Egyptians working abroad. Seventy-five percent of the loans was spent on financing consumption or irrelevant investments, and the continued deterioration in the balance of payments led to a decline in the value of the pound, and particularly, the value of imports not involving currency transfers.

Fourth, the maldistribution of income. The report pointed out that in spite of the shortage of data, there is evidence to indicate that the percentage of the population that lives below what is called the poverty line totals 44 percent in rural areas, 33 percent in urban areas, and 37 percent throughout the governorate as a whole. The poorest 60 percent of the population obtain only 30 percent of the income. The immense difference in incomes increased in the light of the liberalization policy, because of inflation and customs and tax exemptions for liberalization companies, without discrimination among projects. The unleashing of market forces in these circumstances will of necessity lead to further differences. The report pointed out that in spite of this difference, average per capita real subsidies declined by 9.2 pounds between 1979 and 1980.

Fifth, inflation. It pointed out that the rate of price increases came to 30 percent a year, a rate which is higher than the inflation rate in the countries from which imports come, refuting the claim that inflation is imported. The inflation may be attributed to many local causes, most important of which are the current operations deficit and the deficit in the general government budget. While public spending reached an increase of 216.8 percent from 1974 to 1979, because of

increased current government spending, we find that the increase in revenues did not exceed 67.3 percent, because of tax and customs exemptions, a lack of seriousness in tax collection, public sector losses due to competition and a drop in public sector production because money was not available for replacement and renovation activities.

Sixth, a transformation in the economic structure. This assumes the form of a retrenchment in the private sector's role. As evidence of this, the report took public and private sector bank liabilities of the private sector liabilities in June 1981 came to 2.2 billion pounds as compared with 1.6 million /sic/ pounds for the public sector. In addition, there was a contraction in the cooperative sector, especially in the field of agriculture, since agricultural cooperative societies were stripped of all their material and human resources, an interest rate of 7 percent was reimposed on loans after it had been abrogated for good in the sixties, village banks proceeded to carry out activities that had no relationship to the encouragement of agriculture, and the private sector was freed to import agricultural accessories and deal in them while the cooperative societies were stripped of the sources of easy credit which would enable them to buy machinery to serve small peasants.

Seventh, the misuse of human and natural resources. The population is 70 percent illiterate and the rates of enrollment and regular attendance in elementary education has fallen behind the rates of population growth, aggravating the increase in illiteracy, not reducing it, while the country is becoming deprived of skilled people, technicians, experts and skilled labor, which has led to a deterioration in production and productivity in some sensitive sectors. As regards natural resources, the report referred to the glaring encroachment on fertile farmland for non-agricultural purposes /half a line missing/ and the suspension of land reclamation since 1967, or the pursuit of foreign reclamation technology which has led to a rise in per-feddan reclamation costs to 7,000 Egyptian pounds. It also drew attention to waste in the use of irrigation water and energy, poor performance in drilling for mineral resources and ascertaining their feasibility, and the fact that they are exported as raw materials that are not put through local processing operations which could yield the country a greater income.

In the second section of the report, the party stressed the need for a comprehensive confrontation, since partial solutions will not eliminate the causes of the ailment but could conflict with one another, increasing the complexity of things. It showed that its long-range program was founded on the adoption of a comprehensive development which would put the economy on the road to rapid development and balance, the creation of an independent domestic economy in accordance with specific investment priorities and the use of monetary resources, the guidance of consumption, the advancement of income and price policies, the attainment of full employment along with increased labor productivity, and a particular orientation toward workers, peasants and lower classes of government and public sector employees. This strategy must be founded on seven bases, as follows:

1. Self reliance before reliance on anything else and the mobilization of intrinsic and domestic material and human resources. Adoption of the system of comprehensive planning, granting the public sector a leadership role, preservation of

the basic role for domestic capitalist and cooperative sectors, insistence on the avoidance of all forms of economic subordination, and increased effective participation by the people in the preparation and execution of development plans.

The party has shown that there are no possibilities for preparing a 5-year plan for the Egyptian economy at the present time. Such a plan would require the completion of studies and the conduct of a dialogue for drawing up development strategy, not to mention detailed sectoral studies. It recommended that the planning be done in the context of a 3-year plan based first of all on emphasis on the development of commodity sectors, in particular agriculture and industry, a matter which will require a review of investment priorities, protection of the domestic market from foreign competition and flooding, the training of labor to take the place of labor that has emigrated, increased efficiency in the public sector, incentives for the private sector to make productive investments, a fight against inflation, the development of agricultural techniques, the encouragement of productive agricultural cooperative societies, guidance of water use, and expansion of land reclamation and cultivation. 2. The utmost effort should be exerted to mobilize all material and human domestic resources, limit recourse to loans and increased exports of our natural resources, and strive to freeze the volume of loans at its current level. 3. A limit should be placed on differences in incomes, and the basic needs of the masses of the people and the classes of working people should be met by creating job opportunities and granting priority to producing the goods and services the broad masses require, financing them through direct escalating taxes to be imposed on people with high incomes and eliminating indirect subsidies embodied in the sale of cars, refrigerators, washing machines and so forth at non-economic prices.

4. Inflation should be limited by absorbing a large portion of the buying power of the rich through taxes, reducing the balance of payments deficit, using idle capacities for the purposes of producing commodities, increasing productivity, and protecting agricultural output. 5. The planning apparatus should be restructured and its methods and instruments should be developed.

The report then dealt with the party's position on the issues presented for discussion. With respect to subsidies, the party opposed the rescission of subsidies and demanded that they be guided by confirming them to people who are sufficiently entitled to them, confining them to basic final commodities, eliminating subsidies in the production stage, such as /those on/ fodder and oil cake, restricting the right to obtain easy housing loans to people who construct ordinary and intermediate housing, tying the basic commodities provided to consumers at reasonable prices to supply cards, using the system of coupons with respect to subsidized commodities that do not fall within the card system and eliminating subsidies that liberalization companies enjoy in the form of tax and customs exemptions and the acquisition of energy at prices far below the world price.

/It also called for/ increased production, reliance in investment and operation stages on domestic accessories which require the development of industry, industrialization and expansion of local industrial and agricultural accessory production, and subsidization of the housing sector. With respect to the housing problem, it demanded that luxury housing be limited by allocating it a fixed

percentage of construction materials, allocating a fixed percentage of governorates' revenues to low-cost housing, transferring the workers' share of profits allocated to central services to ordinary housing, encouraging people with average incomes to save for housing construction through the formation of private companies or real cooperative societies, reducing construction costs in the form of land and materials, and training labor. As regards the public sector, the party demanded that the public's gains be preserved, that the workers' gains not be infringed, that the economic management of the public sector be guided and that the notion of holding companies be rejected. It recommended the establishment of organizations, federations or societies for all sectors or groups of units which would perform planning, guidance and supervision tasks, termination of the current freeze on public sector product prices, elimination of the price chaos in the private sector, efforts to increase productivity, and the presentation of a general wage policy in whose formulation the General Federation of Workers' Unions will take part, with the objective of bringing about a constant balance between increased productivity and increased wages and prices. The report distinguished among three classes in the private sector: parasitic capitalism, calling for its liquidation, and intermediate and small productive and craft capitalism, calling for that to be protected and encouraged to save and invest in productive areas that are in keeping with their financial capabilities and areas of competence. It also demanded that the role of private sector middlemen in public sector transactions with the public sector be eliminated, while calling for a lack of discrimination between the productive private sector and the public sector in bids the government or the public sector offers, because, just as it is necessary to eliminate middlemen, it is necessary to encourage productive elements.

11887

CSO: 4504/276

LEFTIST YOUTH GROUP ATTENDS DAMASCUS CONFERENCE

Paris AL-YASAR AL-'ARABI in Arabic No 42, Apr 82, p 27

/Article: "Egyptian Democratic Youth Federation at the Emergency Central Council Session"/

/Text/ Damascus was the site the central committee of the Arab Youth Federation chose for its emergency session of 17-19 March 1982, which it devoted to solidarity with the youth and people of Syria and support for its perseverance in confronting the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism and pressures from Arab and local reaction.

The Federation of Egyptian Democratic Youth participated with a delegation representing the federation's executive board and Syria branch. At the inaugural session, the Egyptian delegation's statement was received with rare warmth, especially when it expressed the position of progressive Egyptian youth inside and outside national territory and its solidarity with the Syrian people's resistance to the conspiracies of local reaction, especially the Society of Moslem Brothers. The statement also made reference to progressive Egyptian youth's condemnation of the incorporation of Syrian Golan by Israel, and the statement expressed the joint struggle to resist the course of the capitulationist American solution, whether it is in the name of Camp David or under any other name, such as the Fahd Plan or the like.

The EDYF delegation made a visit to the town of al-Qunaytirah and, when the youth delegations approached the village of Majdal Shams, which is under Israeli occupation, the people in the village gathered for a great tumultuous demonstration that set about crying out for the Arabhood of Golan and condemning Israeli identity. This provoked the Israeli soldiers, who gathered together, surrounded the demonstration with arms, demanded that the people disperse and threatened to fire on the demonstrators.

On the basis of an initiative from the EDYF delegation, the youth organizations taking part in the Damascus emergency session activities, issued an appeal for the abrogation of the death sentence against Khalid al-Islambuli and his colleagues and demanded that a just open trial be given them in which legal and humanitarian guarantees would be provided.

11887
CSO: 4504/276

ARMS TRADE, CAMPAIGNS TO GATHER ARMS IN UPPER EGYPT QUESTIONED

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic No 2997, 19 Mar 82 pp 34-37, 71

[Article by 'Asim Rashwan: "Arms After Opium; Danger of Arms Trade in Upper Egypt; Arms-Gathering Campaigns Lead to Flourishing Arms Trade, to Rising Arms Prices and to Creating Class of Millionaires; Profits From Opium Cultivation in Upper Egypt Are Spent on Purchase of Arms and on Spreading Arms Trade"]

[Text] Another serious problem comes from the center of Upper Egypt after the opium problem. It is the problem of arms trade, which has become the number one trade there and which now has secret seasons, markets and middlemen. It is a secret world in which millions of pounds are spent and which is nurtured by the opium trade, which AL-MUSAWWAR exposed 2 weeks ago. This is a hot issue at present and is raised in the People's Assembly. There are secrets and stories behind this trade, which has numerous channels, all of which this report tries to expose.

We start in Sidfa District. The inhabitants are afraid to talk about the campaigns for fear of reprisals. A citizen said to me: "I tell you the truth and you go to Cairo. But I will go 'beyond the sun.'"

There are numerous tales.

In the village of Ibn Fayz, I found a unique type of citizen. A citizen says: "Write in my name the horrible events I have lived through when I was kept prisoner for 4 days and subjected to insults and torture at a police station."

"My name is 'Aqil Muhammad 'Aqil and I have quarrels with nobody. Yet, they have found it impossible to leave me alone.

"In the middle of the night, I was surprised by a team of 'informers' knocking on my door. After 'doing their duty by me,' they took me to the police station where the intelligence officer ordered me to hand over a firearm specifying a pistol. I tried to explain my situation and the fact that I did not own any arms. I was wearing a white filbab which suddenly turned red. They punched me and beat me with sticks. I drowned in my own blood. They imprisoned me unjustly for 4 days. My wife mortgaged a half a feddan of land, which is all the land I own, and bought me a pistol from a merchant to give to the intelligence officer, provided that he release me."

A fire broke out in the field of Shaykh 'Abd al-'Al who was concealing a licensed German rifle in a cotton sack. The rifle burned.

The man went to the police station to report the incident and was surprised to have them demand that he hand over a weapon.

He said: "My licensed rifle has been burnt with the cotton bales."

But after being "kicked in the back" and having his clothes torn, despite being a respected village chief, he was compelled to succumb and to purchase the demanded weapon.

In the village of Duwayr 'Ayid, Shaykh Shawqi Shakir sat down on a threshing floor to speak to me: "Many citizens have sent complaints to the papers but they have not been published. Why did you remember now?"

"There have been farcical incidents in the gathering of arms. The methods of gathering are an open invitation to arms dealers and smugglers to gain outlandish profits."

"Prices have risen more than 100 percent and these dealers and smugglers have become millionaires in a few months."

Another citizen, who has refused to divulge his name, said: "There are here in Asyut new 'centers of power' that trade in automatic weapons and are protected by the law."

A citizen in Nazlat Baqur said: "The methods used in gathering arms have led to encouraging this illegal trade, considering that the citizens required to turn in arms have resorted to gunsmiths to purchase homemade weapons and to 'connections' to persuade intelligence officers to accept these arms as a replacement for the original weapons."

"Truly, 'man's soul is in his rifle' here. He is compelled to purchase a weapon from 'gunsmiths' to hand it over to the police, who insist on collecting large numbers of weapons. Meanwhile, the citizens keep their protective original weapons with which they cannot dispense."

"All our lives we have been hearing about arms [gathering] campaigns that stem from sound investigations. It is said here that 'al-kasrah' [presumably meaning police] has stormed so and so's house and seized a certain kind of weapon."

"But now the police don't bother. They prepare lists, meet with village chiefs and mayors and demand that a certain number of weapons of certain kinds defined by the intelligence men be delivered."

Al-Balayizah village was cordoned off for several days. The inhabitants panicked as a result of insult and torture and were compelled to hand over weapons that they had to purchase at doubled prices.

The wife, sister or mother of whoever refused to deliver a weapon was arrested to arouse the al-Sa'ayidah's [Upper Egypt citizens'] sense of honor. They have imprisoned women for several days for the sake of nonexistent and 'imaginary weapons'.

We met with a citizen in a village in Abu Tij District who refused to divulge his name.

He said: "Citizen 'Ali Husayn complained of the torture to which he had been subjected. What he got for complaining was a 'hard beating' at the security directorate and a charge of weapon possession rigged against him. But the court has found him not guilty."

There are some individuals who have licenses to repair weapons in their private shops but some of them have preferred to become rich fast and to ride the "arms market" wave. They are the gunsmiths.

In the town of Abu Tij, 'Abd al-Fattah 'Abd al-Jalil, local Popular Council chairman, said: "At times, some citizens may own a 'modern' weapon that consequently, they are reluctant to hand over to the police. So they purchase a similar weapon of inferior quality to hand over to the police. At other times, the police require people who do not own arms to hand over a weapon, thus forcing these people to buy them from the gunsmiths.

"The gunsmiths sell the citizens their incomplete rifles at exorbitant prices so that the citizens can hand them over to the authorities concerned!

"The prices of such weapons range from 200-500 pounds, whereas each piece is worth no more than 100 pounds."

'Abd al-Fattah 'Abd al-Jalil added: "The methods of arms gathering have encouraged the gunsmiths to manufacture arms.

"What is more serious, the citizen at times finds 'informers' who direct him to places where such weapons are sold or manufactured!"

What is the local council's role in security matters?

'Abd al-Fattah answers: "We take part with the police in organizing ceremonies and the celebration of Sidi al-Firghali only."

In one of the towns of Asyut Governorate, I asked gunsmith Faris Shihatah, who has had a license to repair weapons for 42 years, about the type of weapons found in Upper Egypt.

Shihatah said: "We have here such Indian weapons as the Lee Enfield and the 303-caliber rifle barrel.

"We also have the German 7.9-caliber [handgun] with a five-bullet clip, the double-barrel shotgun in calibers of 12, 16, 120, 24, 28 and 32. We have single-barrel shotguns of the same calibers. There are also the 11, 9, 8.5 and 5.7 [millimeter] guns and the single-barrel carbine which use Indian [ammunition].

"There are also various types of unlicensed weapons, such as automatic and semiautomatic weapons, submachine guns and all kinds of automatic rapid-firing weapons."

Faris Ahihatah added: "The weapons and munitions law regulates our work."

The gun repair shop keeps a record of the incoming and outgoing arms. The incoming record registers the arms received for repair or maintenance, the exact date on which they are received and the type of weapon.

The outgoing record registers the date on which the weapon is delivered to the owner after being repaired and the owner's signature noting receipt of the weapon.

All this activity is carried out under the supervision of the security directorates.

I asked: "Do you manufacture weapons?"

Faris answered: "No, by God."

Frankly, we want to know how weapons are manufactured locally.

Gunsmith Faris Shihatah answered: "It is easy. The issue depends on the precision of the assembly which contains a number of pieces, such as the hammer, the firing pin, the arch and the trigger. The barrel is made in lathing workshops according to the required caliber, be it Russian or otherwise. The parts are then welded together."

They often use water pipes!

Gunsmith Faris asserts that those who produce weapons locally have no license to do so and often live in rural areas.

The types manufactured locally are very dangerous because they lack precision and constitute a danger to public safety.

Everywhere

An official in Abnub al-Hamam said: "The gathering of arms is done for security reasons and is aimed at establishing security and pacifying quarrels between feuding families. But the method of gathering often violates the law."

They gather arms by requiring a number of weapons of the type specified by the authority gathering these weapons. The gathering is done through "compulsory requirements."

Some people actually possess unlicensed weapons and others purchase their weapons during the periods of arms collection when unlicensed arms become more abundant due to the increased confiscation of weapons from the merchants.

The citizens are afraid to notify the public prosecution for fear of the intelligence men.

Arms merchants are concentrated in Abnub al-Hamam and Bani Muhammad.

The official added: "At times, the police resort to legal methods, obtaining search warrants for the purpose. They seize weapons in public places and the citations are written against unidentified persons."

The sources of arms here are well known, namely, complete local manufacturing or local assembling. There are numerous gunmakers in Abnub al-Hamam. The local industry has developed and extended to manufacturing new calibers by refilling discarded cartridges with gunpowder and replacing the percussion cap with a new one.

There is another serious and ever-increasing source, namely, smuggling.

In Sawhaj, we hear virtually the same tales and repeated incidents, which have become familiar to people.

In Akhmim District, the police gathered the village chiefs and mayors in the entire district and asked them to deliver a certain number of weapons of certain types.

The village chiefs and mayors are afraid to divulge names and people are also afraid for fear of reprisal, as they say.

The plea used by others is for good relations with the police officer or the intelligence officer.

But the fact on which all agree is that the gathering of arms has been conducted in inhumane ways as a result of which the citizens have been subjected to insults to their dignity. The villages of al-Sawami'ah Sharq, Abar al-Malik, al-Hawawish and numerous others are examples.

In Saqultah District, the same thing happens between the police commissioner and the intelligence officer on the one hand and the village chiefs and mayors on the other, with agreements to gather the arms cordially and to write citations against "unidentified people."

Muhammad 'Ashur, People's Assembly member representing Akhmim and Saqultah districts, said:

"The police have gathered the arms in an attempt to maintain security. But there is no doubt that violations against the law have been committed in certain villages."

Qadri 'Abd al-Halim, deputy representing Sawhaj District, recounts the same story.

Al-'Utayfi Speaks

In Asyut Governorate, we learned that Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi put a stop to the arms collection campaigns in Abu Tij District.

We also learned that some prominent leaders play favorites with families who support them rather than their political opponents.

At the office of Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi, member of the People's Assembly and chairman of the Lawyers Union, we had this interview:

Dr al-'Utayfi said: "During the latest election campaign, and while I was travelling between villages in Abu Tij District, I was surprised to find that the most important questions raised by the citizens were complaints against what they called the 'arms gathering policy.'

"I am not against the control of unlicensed arms, if this is done within the framework of a policy seeking to limit the presence of arms in the hands of the citizens. But the issue that worries the citizens is the method followed at times. The complaint was not confined to Abu Tij but extended to all parts of Upper Egypt. To put it briefly, the complaint is that the intelligence men are not content with inspection but demand that each family or individual present a certain number of weapons. Otherwise, the individual concerned is considered an outlaw and is subjected to insults and to detention at police stations and is pressured to turn over the weapons that the intelligence men believe to be in his possession but which they cannot find!

"At times," added Dr al-'Utayfi, "matters reach the point where the police threaten citizens by detaining their wives. This is considered a great insult to the dignity of men, especially in Upper Egypt. This is why a family exposed to such pressures is forced at times to purchase a weapon and turn it over, as if it were a sacrifice, to the intelligence officer."

Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi went on to say: "What is really surprising is that district intelligence officers compete in gathering arms, believing that this constitutes an indication of their efficiency, even if it is done at the expense of the citizens' freedom and dignity.

"I have put a stop only to the disgraceful methods of arms gathering. But as a deputy, I cannot oppose the seizure of unlicensed arms, if it is done through legal search procedures and if it is necessary for safeguarding security. The disgraceful methods followed have led to tragic incidents, the most tragic of which is the one that took place in Duwaynah village in Abu Tij District 3 years ago and that claimed the lives of 3 young men who were compelled to descend into a well filled with germs and gases generated by human waste. The first man descended and never surfaced again because he suffocated and died when the rope to which he was tied broke. They asked a second man to go down and find out why the first one did not come up and this man followed his predecessor. The same thing happened to the third man. A fourth man was saved by a miracle.

"As a result of this tragedy, a number of officers and 'informers' were brought to the criminal courts and prison sentences were issued against them for causing the deaths of the young men."

Another result of this disgraceful method is a flourishing "arms trade." Many have reaped astronomical profits under the pretext of eagerness to gather arms. There are many secrets behind these affairs and various rumors are reiterated by the citizens of Upper Egypt about them.

[Question] Can a stop be put to the arms wave in Upper Egypt?

[Answer] The truth is that the issue of arms is tied to social problems in Upper Egypt's rural areas. No matter what laws are issued and how stiff the penalties are, implementation of the law will continue to be difficult as long as the real situation is not changed. A weapon is seized only to be replaced by another.

Generally, the issuing of licenses for weapons should not be expanded, except when necessary and only on the basis of the circumstances and reputation of the person to whom the license is issued.

[Question] But some deputies license automatic weapons?

[Answer] I personally have never thought of this and have not demanded a license even for a handgun. Licenses for weapons exceeding the purpose of self-defense, such as long-range automatic weapons, should not be encouraged.

Violations in Gathering of Arms

Families in Sawhaj compete in acquiring the latest types of weapons. Automatic weapons have become one of the means of imposing control over others. Yet, automatic weapons continue to flow into Upper Egypt.

In an interview with Tawfiq al-Malat, a member of the Consultative Council, he asserted that there are tons of terrible weapons in Abu Tij District at a time when the police declare, through the figures they publish, that they have tightened their grip on arms in Upper Egypt.

The real reason for the divorce between reality and the figures lies in the methods of arms gathering and in requiring some citizens to turn over certain types of arms. Should a citizen asked to turn over a weapon hesitate to do so, his wife ends up "detained at a police center."

A few days ago, I sent to the new minister of interior a letter complaining about violations committed recently against a number of women from a conservative family who were taken by the police to the center and detained there because of a quarrel between two families in Nazlat Baqur. The minister kindly contacted Asyut and instructed the Ministry of Interior inspector there to look into the complaint. Instead of meeting with the two feuding families and examining the citizens' complaint, the inspector was content with a testimony from the police center the "everything is fine, sir."

Tawfiq al-Malat added: "Such methods are likely to undermine, and not safeguard, security."

The main task of the police in that regard is to investigate the real sources of the arms, sources that remain unknown.

Mumtaz Nassar, an independent deputy, raised the issue of the "violations" in a query to the former minister of interior, exercising his right as a deputy to monitor the executive authority's actions.

The former minister responded by saying that he did not know anything about such "violations" and expressed his readiness to examine the citizens' complaints in this regard.

Deputy Mumtaz Nassar said: "I have received numerous complaints from my district, al-Badari, and from the various districts of Asyut Governorate asserting that oppressive measures are employed in the gathering of arms, including such measures as demanding that some members of all families hand over weapons. These people may resort to purchasing the demanded weapons so that they are not subjected to harm and insults.

At times, the police detain the women at the police centers until the men come up with the weapons."

I questioned the former minister about these measures, which are incompatible with the rule of law. I hope that the present minister, Hasan Abu Basha, will put an end to these methods so that he does not compel us to repeat parliamentary review and questions on this issue.

[Question] How can the deputies be licensed to possess weapons that are considered dangerous offensive weapons?

[Mumtaz] Some deputies are licensed to possess automatic weapons. I personally applied to the former minister of interior to issue me a license for a weapon to be used for the purpose of protection. He promised to do so. I repeated the request but he did not respond.

I wanted to be treated equally with my colleagues, who have been given such licenses. Weapons in the hands of people like us do not pose a threat to public security.

[Question] The licensing or possession of automatic weapons is banned by law.

[Mumtaz] The law gives the minister of interior the exclusive right to issue licenses for automatic weapons, depending on his "evaluation" of some cases that he may deem necessary for protecting the security of certain citizens.

Generally, automatic weapons in good hands that have nothing to do with crime do not pose a threat to public security. But the presence of such weapons in the hands of wicked people who yearn for crime is what leads to security problems.

[Question] Will not licensing the relatives of deputies to possess automatic weapons lead to the creation of "centers of power" and to a new kind of terror, especially under the canopy of family vendettas?

[Mumtaz] I am not aware that any of the relatives of the deputies have been licensed to possess automatic weapons.

[Question] Do you support this serious exception?

[Answer] A good model requires equality in all things.

There is no place for exceptions, especially insofar as automatic weapons are concerned. All must be treated according to the same criterion, whether it pertains to banning or granting.

[Question] What is surprising is that the police gather large quantities of various kinds of weapons and yet automatic weapons are still heard on numerous occasions.

[Mumtaz] The weapons come from the neighboring countries by way of the desert routes, and weapons are a commodity that is traded in one way or another. The methods of arms gathering in the recent period have contributed to raising weapon prices. Whoever is required to hand over a weapon when he possesses no such weapon goes and buys it.

This is why demand has risen and so have the prices. Naturally, the only beneficiary are the "arms merchants and middlemen." The price of an automatic rifle has risen to 3,000 pounds!

[Question] In this respect, what is your role as an independent deputy?

[Mumtaz] We do not encourage the proliferation of weapons but rather wish to take weapons out of the hands of citizens who possess them without licenses.

But should the disgraceful methods of gathering arms from the citizens persist, then we will have no option but to return to the notification requests and to the questions that may reach the extent of "interrogation" because these methods are far from the law and incompatible with its sovereignty.

Recorded Against Unidentified

Despite the danger of the acquisition and possession of unlicensed weapons in territories abounding with vendettas, the citations issued in connection with the gathering of arms are often recorded against an unidentified person.

Here, the track of the crime is lost and the case ends up being filed away either in the public prosecutor's office or in the criminal courts.

Mahir 'Abd al-Ilah, a lawyer in Sawhaj, said: For a person to be interrogated concerning the possession of a weapon, components of the crime of possession must be present, especially seizure of the weapon from a "safe" hiding place that cannot be reached by anyone but the owner.

There are some weaknesses [presumably in the law] that lead to not-guilty verdicts. The same applies in cases when a weapon is seized legally but in places (where it is difficult to prove its ownership), as when the weapon is found in a place with no ceiling or tightly-shut windows or in a field.

There are other procedural conditions that lead to the not-guilty verdict, as when no permit is obtained from the public prosecutor's office for the search or when such a permit is obtained but is void due to the absence of reasons and serious investigations or when the "authorization" rules are violated in the prosecution office permit.

In arms-gathering campaigns, there is often a friendly understanding between the security men on the one hand and the village chiefs and mayors on the other to deliver a certain number of weapons of certain types. Consequently, seizure citations contrary to the truth are written, such as citations saying that the weapons were seized in the fields or in places with no roofs, thus nullifying the case.

The criminal courts have persistently issued suspended sentences in cases where proofs of the crime of weapon possession without a license have been present.

The court has an assessor power in this regard and takes into consideration the defendant's circumstances and criminal record.

The suspended sentence should be applied in cases where the penalty does not exceed a 1-year prison term.

Amid these tumultuous events, we had to pause to talk to the number one intelligence officer in Asyut.

At the Security Directorate building, we had this interview with Brig Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Jalal, the criminal intelligence chief who has spent nearly 15 years in Asyut. He is a quiet man who may be aroused by some points. At times, he states the facts. But often he alludes to them.

[Question] How do you begin the arms campaigns?

[Jalal] An arms-gathering campaign begins when information is received indicating the citizens' possession of unlicensed weapons.

We meet to study the situation in all of the governorate's towns and villages. The situation is presented to the public security director and to the Asyut security director. We then begin conducting investigations on the type of the weapon concerned and on its owner. We then ask the prosecution for a permit to inspect the residences and persons of the weapon owners until the weapon is seized or until the owner is "compelled to give it up."

Special emphasis is put on outlaws, dangerous criminals with a record and people involved in feuds.

Whether the weapon is seized with its owner or after he abandons it, our fundamental aim is to prevent crime before it is committed. This can only be done by eliminating the main instrument and by fighting the evil satan, namely, weapons.

[Question] During our tour of some villages and districts, we have found that there are complaints against the "excesses" in the policy of arms gathering, especially the complaint about the lack of legitimate investigations.

(At this juncture, Col Hasan al-Dab' entered carrying a list of the investigations containing the names of weapon owners, the types of their weapons, the distinguishing mark in each weapon, the price for which it was purchased and the name of the merchant from which it was purchased).

[Jalal] We rely on persuading the citizens of the seriousness of these investigations, which make them give up their weapons. All the weapons given up by their owners have been weapons connected with vendettas in which reconciliation has been achieved by bringing the feuding parties together and having the political and popular agencies exert moral pressure on them. This is in addition to the legal measures, such as conducting frequent inspections in places where numerous weapons are hidden. This compels the feuding parties to abandon their weapons "in deserted areas" or in the fields so that there will be no evidence against them.

[Question] I still repeat that there have been some "violations unbefitting human dignity."

[Jalal] (Answering with a frown:) Don't you allow us some "rare violations" to safeguard public security.

[Question] Public security, yes. But violations, no.

[Jalal] Our campaigns are within the bounds of the law.

[Question] You let some popular leaders, such as members of the People's Assembly, assist in gathering arms. People complain that the deputies play favorites with certain families at the expense of others.

[Jalal] People's Assembly members are human beings.

[Question] The violations were raised in a question addressed by one of Upper Egypt's deputies in the People's Assembly to the former minister of interior.

[Jalal] This is surprising. Let me ask: What have these deputies done to stop the proliferation of weapons?

[Question] What do you mean?

[Jalal] I beg you not to provoke me to say more.

[Question] Fighting the proliferation of arms is the responsibility of the security agencies, primarily.

[Jalal] Asyut has 10 main and secondary outlets and there are the means of land and sea transportation, meaning "means of river transportation," which are difficult to control.

I respect the democracy and legalism of Mumtaz Nassar. But are hollow opinions fit to deal with the issue of arms?

[Question] What is the position of the arms merchants in Asyut?

[Jalal] They have begun to abandon it. Since 1978, their number has not exceeded four merchants in Abnub al-Hamam and Bani Muhammad.

If they are engaged in their activity, they do not deliver [weapons] in Asyut.

[Question] You have said that there are 10 outlets for Asyut. Why don't you control these outlets so that weapons are not being smuggled in?

[Jalal] It is difficult to control the means of river transportation.

[Question] In Duwayr 'Ayid, (Sidfa) District, we witnessed a battle in which more than 10,000 rounds were fired from various kinds of weapons, mostly automatic weapons. Your figures assert that you seized 51 automatic weapons and 700 semiautomatic [mushashkhanah] long-range weapons last January alone. How, then, can you explain this deluge of automatic weapons and munitions?

[Jalal] As far as the licensed arms merchants are concerned, they are afraid to violate the law by smuggling weapons because the arms trade is their source of livelihood. They are also watched by the police. There are also gunsmiths who are licensed to repair weapons. Some of them manufacture weapons locally.

The citizens in Asyut don't need locally produced weapons because they have German and Indian automatic and semiautomatic weapons.

[Question] We still ask: What are the sources from which the various weapons flow?

[Jalal] Frankly, I am perplexed. We ask the armed forces and they say they have no deficits and we ask the Central Security and they deny the presence of any deficit!

[Question] So there are other sources for the flow of weapons.

[Jalal] I demand the formation of a high-level committee to prove the means by which banned weapons end up in the hands of the citizens. This is the truth, and we live in an age of reality.

[Question] It is said that you favor certain families at the expense of others.

[Jalal] We are human beings. As security agencies, we must seek accuracy and honesty, cast favoritism aside and implement the law.

[Question] Let us return to the Duwayr 'Ayid battle. Some people complain that the police play favorites with People's Assembly members.

[Jalal] The feud in question is a feud between al-Masayikah and al-'Amarinah families, with the latter being the family of the People's Assembly member. The feud started with an incident that could have been avoided. Even though the two families are relatives, the feud developed until it ended with the recent murder. After the murder, the police intervended with all their weight and exerted pressure on the family to which the People's Assembly member belongs.

I personally started studying each member of the two quarrelling families separately and then at the level of the family. I then faced the two families together, and thus the soundness of our positions became evident. I also raised for the first time the slogan "mediators refrain from taking sides."

We were thus able to bring about the final reconciliation.

[Question] What is the position insofar as licensed weapons are concerned.

[Jalal] At one time, there was a justification for licensing. But it has now disappeared. For example, the justification existed when the person licensed to possess the weapon lived outside the city limits or when he had 10 feddans of land that he cultivated by himself, whereas now he has none.

Another example is a person who was licensed to guard an installation or to work as private guard but who no longer works in this field. Another reason is "old age."

[Question] The licensing age is 21. Is this a suitable age for carrying weapons?

[Jalal] I find it more suitable to raise the licensing age to 30 years.

[Question] The penalties for manufacturing weapons are lighter than the penalties for "trading." How come?

[Jalal] I insist that the penalty for manufacturing be temporary hard labor for the trader and life at hard labor for the approved gunsmith.

[Question] How do you deal with the citizens' complaints concerning excesses committed by the intelligence men?

[Jalal] If complaints are made by the citizens, they are investigated immediately and the individual committing the excess is brought to account.

[Question] A citizen complained to you at the Security Directorate and got a good beating as a result.

[Jalal] Never happened.

[Question] How do you explain the Duwayhnah incident?

[Jalal] I speak the truth and I attest before God that no violation was committed by the officers. What happened was a matter of pure chance.

[Question] What if a violation is committed by an officer?

[Jalal] If he commits the violation with premeditation, then he deserves the severest punishment. But if the violation is committed unintentionally, should the officer meet the fate of criminals?

We read that when a driver kills a citizen unintentionally, the punishment is suspended. When a patient dies under surgery, do they investigate whether a minor or a major professional mistake has been committed? The officer performs a public service in which he seeks the citizens' security and does not seek to commit "violations" against any citizen.

[Question] What happens to the weapons seized?

[Jalal] A seizure report is written and the weapons are presented to the prosecution, which then refers them to the technical agencies to determine their usability. The prosecution then issues orders to confiscate the weapons when it becomes certain of the "legality of the seizure" and that the weapon is a criminal object. The weapons are then delivered to the authorities concerned.

[Question] We have learned that a large number of the weapons seized is sold in public auction at the police warehouses in al-'Abbasiyah, thus beginning a new cycle in the alleys of illegal actions.

[Jalal] I know nothing of the sort.

The questions continue, the question marks continue, the citizen's security continues to be unguaranteed to the end and the issue of chance continues to hang without a resolution. When will the questions find their answers and when will the question marks disappear?

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PROBLEM OF BUILDING INSPECTOR SHORTAGES IN CAIRO REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Mar 82 p 3

/Article by Muhammad Basha: "A Special File for the Prime Minister's Office, Before People Ask Why Buildings Are Collapsing on Their Inhabitants' Heads"/

/Text/ Who could imagine that it would take just one engineer in Cairo to supervise the building and construction of and observe the violations in 18,000 housing units and go through them to determine if they are fit for habitation or should be emptied of their inhabitants since they are about to collapse?

Who could imagine that it would take just one road engineer to supervise street paving work costing more than 6.5 million pounds a year? Who could imagine, either, that it would take a single bridge engineer to supervise projects of more than 10 million pounds a year by himself?

Although Cairo Governorate has declared its need for 40 engineers, only four engineers have come forward to work for it and actually received jobs!

In any event, the whole question is now before Dr Fu'ad Muhyi-al-Din, the prime minister, so that he can come up with a solution to it.

There is a major report in front of the prime minister on the shortage in the number of engineers in the Cairo Governorate apparatus, presented by the governor, Sa'd Ma'mun, whose contents state that this shortage amounts to 63 percent of the figure stipulated in the governorate agency organization chart, although even this chart has fewer /people/ than what is needed!

One result of this shortage has been that now just one engineer in each of the sections of the capital, which are 32 in number, assumes the responsibility of supervising and overseeing the construction and maintenance of 18,750 housing units. They are requested to go through them in order to ascertain the extent to which they are fit for habitation or whether their inhabitants should be administratively evacuated; this evacuation should be monitored, and they must also monitor all construction permit violations in them! In fact, some sections are even lacking a single engineer! In addition, all the street paving projects, to which 13.7 million pounds have been allocated, are supervised by just two engineers--that is, each of the 12 areas of the capital. In addition, there are only three engineers

to supervise the bridge projects, although these projects will cost 30 million pounds this year alone. That is, each engineer will be supervising the construction of work valued at 10 million pounds a year!

Sa'd Ma'mun says that this extreme shortage in engineers is occurring at a time when the number of engineers in the governorate agencies ought to have doubled, since the government has allocated investments of 126.7 million pounds this year, 83 million of which will be for the construction of 24,000 housing units, 13.7 million will be for road paving work, and 30 million for bridge projects, in addition, there is the technical agencies' responsibility for following up on maintenance work in old dwellings which are prone to collapse; the number of these that collapse or whose inhabitants are evacuated comes to three to four a day.

Above and beyond that, this engineering sector has responsibility for supervising housing, public building, road and bridge projects, planning and so forth!

Only Four Engineers Applied for Jobs!

Eng Fu'ad al-Jawhari, technical affairs consultant to the governor, says that the governorate is trying to fill the shortage in this sector but that there is a considerable delay in this, for the reason that 28 engineers came forward in response to the latest declaration the governorate released last year requesting 40 engineers, while just four of them were actually given jobs, in spite of the extreme shortage that the study observed. We find that the Housing Department, for instance, which should have 249 engineers according to the organization chart, has only 86 engineers now, making a shortage of 163 engineers or a deficiency rate of 65 percent. The Department of Roads and Transportation, whose organization chart stipulates 74 engineers and which now has 18, has a shortage of 56 engineers, for a rate of 75 percent. The housing areas in the sections are supposed to have 412 engineers but only have 144, making a deficit of 268 or a shortage of 65 percent. The Mechanical and Electric Department, which is in charge of public street lighting projects and other electricity projects, is supposed to have 203 engineers but has only 103, for a deficit of 100 engineers and a 49 percent shortage!

One Engineer Supervises 18,000 Dwellings!

To what extent, however, is this shortage reflected in work needs and competence?

The gravity of this problem is reflected in the quality of performance in a vital, important sector. The study, in the words of Eng Fu'ad al-Jawhari, the governor's technical affairs advisor, points out that this ongoing, growing shortage is concentrated in influential areas and its effect appears to be serious. For instance:

In most housing areas in the districts, there is only one engineer to take charge of regulatory activities in each section. The seriousness of this lies in the fact that a single engineer has developed responsibilities for overseeing the status of old buildings and "disturbances" in them in addition to overseeing new buildings under construction within the section's jurisdiction, stating where they violate the permits that have been issued and adopting the measures necessary in regard to them!

Since there are now 1.5 million housing units in Cairo, 40 percent of which need periodic or general maintenance, that means that about 600,000 housing units are part of the responsibility and tasks of this small number of engineers. Through a simple calculation, we find that the 32 sections of Cairo on the average have 18,750 housing units which need periodic or general maintenance, whose procedures are generally supervised by one engineer! Indeed, in some cases you can find sections which do not have any regulatory engineers--for example, in the West Cairo district there is just one female engineer for the section of al-Zamalik and an engineer for the Bulaq section, while there is no regulatory engineer for the Qasr al-Nil section in that district!

Two Paving and Bridge Engineers!

In addition, the problem spills over into the Department of Roads and Transportation, which had 36 engineers 10 years ago, at a time when the work in the city did not exceed 10 percent of the existing load, which comes to 13.7 million pounds in value. The road engineers currently carrying out road projects in the department are just two in number! This, in the words of Eng Ahmad Fawzi, the general manager of the department, means that each of the two engineers by himself supervises work worth more than 6.5 million pounds a year. In addition, the Road and Tunnel Project Department engineers are just three in number!

In addition, one result of this "terrible" shortage, as the study the governor of Cairo presented to the prime minister stated, has been that in addition to the lack of firm continuous surveillance over the work that is carried out, along with the losses arising from that throughout the country, direct financial losses occur as a result of the compulsion to assign some supervision work in areas which cannot tolerate any negligence at all, such as bridges, to the governorate's consulting office at costs that are greatly in excess of what increased wages, incentives and bonuses that would lead engineers to agree to apply for the work would cost.

Four Main Reasons for the Flight of Engineers

What, then, are the reasons for the flight of engineers?

The study states that there are four main reasons for this flight:

1. The low engineers' salaries and the absence of a system or resources for giving them incentives, bonuses or added wages, unlike other public sector bodies and companies whose activity is supervised by governorate engineers.
2. The absence of opportunities for promotion for them, because of an absence of /vacancies in/ classes in higher grades. This has led large numbers of engineers to stop working, and the governorate has had no recourse but to terminate the service of people whose service has extended more than 6 years and to transfer people whose service has not reached that point to disciplinary court in accordance with the law. In all cases, rulings of termination of service were issued, to the point where the people who left service in the last 3 years totalled 51 in 1979, 67 in 1980 and 71 in 1981.

3. All engineers who were transferred to retirement on reaching the legal age in the last 2 years were transferred while in lower grades because there were no /vacant/ classes for them in higher grades. This is something that does not happen in any other entity. In spite of that, the governorate engineers' responsibility and the nature of their work are heavy, and this leads in many cases to their being held administratively and criminally accountable for the collapse of deteriorated buildings which were not evacuated for one reason or another, or for the spread of building violations and the imposition of blame on the small remaining number of engineers!

4. Although the appointment of new engineers will not solve the problem, since it is not possible for new engineers to replace ones with expertise, the governorate also suffers from the fact that new engineers do not respond to the advertisement the governorate issues on the need for engineers. The last announcement the governorate issued in 1981 stipulated a need for 40 engineers. Twenty-eight engineers presented themselves to the governorate; however, only four engineers were given jobs!

Four Solutions Needed To Eliminate the Problem

What about the solution?

The study states that recommendations have been raised which can result in these empty grades being filled, through appointments or improvements in the conditions of the engineers actually present. These are:

To review the reapplication of the statute on engineers' obligatory service for specific periods, in order to provide the necessary numbers from the lowest appointment grades, which are 290 in number.

To offer room for promotions for governorate engineers, especially since the chart approved by the Organization and Administration Agency contains fewer high grades for governorate engineers than those approved by the agency for a medium-sized public sector company!

Payment of scarcity stipends to governorate engineers, as in some other government bodies and public sector companies.

Allocation of 0.25 percent of governorate project allocations for bonuses and extra wages for employees.

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SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE POPULATION SOLUTIONS

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 26 Mar 82 p 9

/Article: "Finally: How Can We Cope with the Population Increase Today and Tomorrow?"/

/Text/: We must realize full well, at every level, that loyalty to standards of honor to the citizen and the nation makes it mandatory that each of us deal with the facts as they are--the unvarnished facts, totally stripped of the embellishments of ulterior motives or the colorations of personal caprice!

People who show disdain for the facts and portray them in a disparaging manner sweep them, and sweep us along with them, down a path which might seem rosy at the outset but whose gloominess soon increases to the point where we suddenly find ourselves in the darkness of a deep bottomless pit!

People who exaggerate the facts and portray them as "terrifying horrors" have the goal, out of good will or ill, of delaying forward change, especially in this critical stage of our life, and want to convert cold figures and statistics into cobwebs that stifle people's arteries and paralyze our movement, so that we will remain the victims of a style of thinking which draws us through a weave of black cobwebs into madness!

This is an introduction whose interpretation applies to the "population question."

The population increase is truly a "question" that must be faced. However, it is not a terrible "problem" at all! While what touched off the discussion these days was a "report" that anticipated that Egypt's population would come to about 70 million by 2000, if we continue as we are, one must make two basic observations. The first is that this report is 3 years old, although this is the first time it has been raised at this high level, with such intensely heated discussion. The second is that if family planning becomes "optimal," that is, if, starting today, no family in all of Egypt produces more than two children, the population will reach about 60 million in 2000. This figure is to be considered very "great" in comparison with national resources and income, if we continue as we are--that is, the "problem" will remain!

That is, the question is not just "the population" only, but "the population and resources." It is not just "population and resources" either, but population,

resources and technology. And to that we might add urbanization! Is that clear?

We mean to say that the solution to the problem does not lie in stimulating "family planning" program, starting with the propagation of "consciousness" and proceeding to the provision of birth control devices. That would be a joke if done in isolation. Indeed, the publicity, starting with "Look around You" and going to "Two Hasans and Two Mahmuds," by way of "The Choice Is Yours," has been a waste of effort and money and only a few people have benefited from it!

The basic task of family planning must be restricted to three basic elements-- "study and research," "planning," and "familiarization with the problem," on condition that other bodies and authorities become connected with it. The solution will be attained by means of the ministries concerned, such as education at the places of learning), health, and other ministries in the medical or health fields. The population question is a question that belongs to the government as a whole, which deals with it through the strategy of overall national action.

To be specific, planning for industry, agriculture and so forth, in the productive or service fields, can be carried out properly, within a comprehensive government plan, only if it relies basically on the human element! Man is "the focus and the goal" of every planner and every plan--not just the "man of today," but the man of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow as well! An example of what the symposium raised in the last issue is the experience of Japan, which began its resurgence at roughly the same time it started in Egypt. What did Japan do? It planned to succeed, then, when it was defeated in World War Two, it resumed planning again, choosing areas in which it could acquire a monopoly on superiority, and in fact it did excel and become distinguished. Just 2 years ago it resumed planning for the next quarter century, in order to set out a fixed, unchanging strategy which would not be disrupted by changes in officials. That is what we must do, after making a comprehensive survey of Egypt's powers and resources. When the level of civilization rises, with the rise in the standard of living and culture, every family will be careful to reproduce only to the extent that it will be able to continue at the same level and to the extent that it is a productive "cell" in harmony with the great society we belong to. Perhaps I should add that if belonging is not just citizenship but also a sincere feeling of self-sacrifice, and if nationality is not just geographical but a sense of unification, which is a certainty with man-- I am not saying an innate quality--then he will feel that he is getting his share of a life of dignity!

Have we wandered away from "the question"?

I believe the opposite. As we have said on previous occasions, one must not discuss a question in isolation from other questions, because that is impossible, besides being a crime. If we are discussing "the population," how can we say that it is increasing beyond bounds, then complain of a shortage of manpower in the countryside or the urban areas? Assuming that it is, what should industry and agriculture's role be in turning this abundant idle manpower into a productive, fruitful force? Why don't the skilled workers' cooperatives get into action and reduce the problems standing in their way? Where are the small handicraft

industries in which women can contribute at home to making local products to be promoted locally, and which foreign markets vie with one another over, as is happening with the few that are produced now and with the products of China, India, some African countries and so forth?

In any event:

1. The population question--and I am not saying problem--should be present in the planner's mind, so that the whole development plan may be concerned with it in its broad, comprehensive sense.
2. Agriculture, industry and the rest should play a role in using the population in the best manner, a manner that will benefit it and bolster the nation's economic income.
3. The Ministry of Culture and its agencies, as well as the media, must bear their responsibilities not just in presenting the population problem, which is a partial one, but also in spreading culture and knowledge in order to contribute to the 'Acculturation' of man.
4. A redefinition must be made of the role of family planning based on the experience we have had with it, without ignoring the efforts that have been made and evaluating them objectively.
5. The era of advanced technology must be attained and mobilized in the service of society and man.
6. Egyptian territory outside the inhabited valley, which is about 96 percent of the overall area, must be used by establishing new towns which will not be subordinate to existing ones, as is happening now, but will be independent and have their own productive units, attracting millions of people. Appropriate agricultural land should also be reclaimed, according to the nature of the soil.

In a word, we must not adopt one solution in coping with the population issue; that is a luxury we cannot afford. Rather, we must adopt all solutions simultaneously, that is, all approaches to the issue--to repeat, seriously and honestly. Let the goal be "cultural progress in economic, social and cultural terms, for all Egypt is the objective."

Following this, let us go back, pick up the conversation, and conclude AL-AHRAM's symposium, which covered more than one session in order to discuss the issue and offer all the masses enlightenment to the conference the president has called for a "working paper".

Dr Husayn Ramzi Kazim: In my opinion, the issue that has been raised is an administrative problem, not a population problem, since administration is the proper use of human and material resources to achieve defined objectives. As regards human resources, the criterion is the way in which they are turned into productive resources. Therefore the problem has arisen from two main causes: the maldistribution of population in Egypt, and the glaring disruption in the administration

of human and material resources available to the government, where balance between the two has not been achieved. The solution centers on increasing output at rates greater than the rates of consumption; increasing the rates of agricultural, industrial, service and other development; expanding built-up areas by establishing new towns, on condition that they be at least 100 kilometers from the capitals, so that they will be independent (because the new towns like 10 Ramadan, 6 October and so forth are close to Cairo and the big towns, adding to the problems, not solving them), thus increasing the attractiveness of these towns to people who will migrate to them (thus there has been a mistake in the policy of building these towns in the past); limiting internal migration by developing rural areas in a comprehensive manner; developing laws on employees in the government and the public sector in a manner facilitating the transfer of people who come from governorates to their own governorates at their current financial levels (provided that the governorates make good use of this labor); regulating emigration outside the country; and developing education and training. Finally, if we wish to discuss the issue in a conference, we must avoid what happened in the economic conference, which was that it consisted only of economists. The conference must include people possessing diverse expertise.

Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Najjar: If the approach to the problem of population increase is "man," that means that it is necessary to mobilize the resources that will give man a life of dignity. If the approach is "resources," that means mobilizing man to serve and develop these. I believe that the difference between the two approaches is great! Whichever of the two approaches is adopted, we are faced with a problem which we are suffering from and which needs intervention. In my experience, in appealing for family planning, we are suffering from "religious illiteracy" and "religious extremists," because people who truly understand religion are not extreme. This brings us to the approach of the farsighted "proselytizer" or "teacher." He must not put emphasis on expressions like a "race among rabbits" in front of women who will just run away from him, or set a limit of two or three children, with no benefits to be given above that number. This method must be rejected. Rather, he should put emphasis on the problem. Every Egyptian is suffering from it and 90 percent of the devout engage in family planning, if secretly, because "a strong devout person is better and more beloved of God than a weak one." When anyone keeps saying "Marry and reproduce and I will boast of you before the other nations," the answer is that the source of pride lies not in quantity but in quality. Indeed, quantity is held to be undesirable in the holy Koran: "If you obey the ones who are most numerous on earth, they will lead you away from God's path," "What is the good of having more people unless you are concerned for the devout?" The criterion is not quantity. There is a noble prophetic tradition which says "The nations are on the verge of caving in on you as food caves in in its cauldron: say, 'Were we in scant numbers at that time, prophet of God?' and he said 'No, to the contrary, you were many, but you were froth like the froth on a flood,'" that is, you were "something" on the surface of the water, filled with air but good for nothing! This is the sort of quantity which the prophet, on whom be God's prayers and peace, does not take pride in.

Therefore:

All we want to conclude is that it is necessary to set out plans and programs for enlightening people which do not ignore the religious aspect, so that people will

know that "family planning" does not conflict with or contradict religion. Even if it is prohibited, there is a rule in Islamic jurisprudence which says "Necessities make prohibited things legitimate," and another one which says "the deterrence of corrupt practices comes from exercising one's interests."

Dr Fu'ad Hashim: What this symposium is discussing is in reality the economic problem. While Malthus described that in the simplest expressions and achieved his objective of linking "points, in service," he was content just to describe things as he saw them. However, our problem is to seek a solution. Perhaps I might mention two figures here from a study that was presented at the economic conference and about which substantial intense discussion revolved: the first is the figure on the new work force which is being added every year and is seeking job opportunities; this comprises 400,000 people. The second figure is the need to bring the population growth rate down from 2.4 to just 1 percent by 2000.

The bewildering question is, Why the disregard and silence, until we reached this situation, although the national family planning project began in 1966? Dr al-Bindari mentioned an expression which calls for respect, and that is "the fault lies not in the programs but in ourselves!" Therefore we must actually ask, and this symposium must examine, why we have failed. We must become convinced that our experience is "our failure and our success;" knowing the reasons for the lack of success is the key to the road to attaining the objective, because, with our existing resources I do not believe that we will be able to bear the responsibility of providing a dignified life for 400,000 new persons a year--a number that is increasing year after year.

While new towns are one solution for population distribution, their construction costs a great deal of money which our economy is not able to pay. As for migration, I would not like to put limits on that; rather, it is a contradiction in terms that we should complain about the population increase, then complain about the migration of labor abroad!

Dr Salah Namiq: The population problem has not just one cause but a number of camps. It is a long-term problem in terms both of analysis and the creation of solutions. If it has taken the form of the relationship between population and resources, there must be a clear vision of national income and average per capita income, and we must not learn about this in dollars from United Nations reports--rather, an Egyptian body and Egyptian experts must set it out. In any event, if man is an economic force, as they say, the number in itself is not a force--indeed, the number can, as a consequence of backwardness, be a problem. Therefore, family planning is a necessity, but not through current "propaganda" methods!

Eng Ibrahim Shukri: I acknowledge, first of all, that we did not set a special section aside for this subject in our party's program of action, because to do that would be in keeping with the prevalent concept of "family planning" as the only solution to our problems. Second, I have been anxious to hear what religion has to say, in light of the great importance it possesses. I remember when I was in The Netherlands in 1961, buying Frisian cattle for Egypt, and visited the villages; I found that some families were raising eight or nine children while others ranged from one to two. When I asked, I was told that the former adhered to the

Catholic sect while the latter were Protestants. Thus the religious element is extremely important. Nonetheless, I am not pessimistic about the population increase; the important thing is how to turn unproductive people into productive ones by training all idle manpower, women and uneducated young men, and open up new markets for our products through craft and manual work that can be marketed in Europe and elsewhere. Unfortunately, the training centers functioning in the governorates work only at 10 percent of capacity. One must benefit from the presence of factories spread about in the governorates for this purpose. This is not to deny the role of family planning in increasing consciousness and culture, so that everyone can understand it not as birth control but as "organizing life for the sake of the family itself." Then we must study regulating travel to work abroad, not just in Arab countries but African ones as well. For example, I have come back from the Sudan, where there are vast fertile areas but people complain about inflation and low production. The al-Jazirah Project, which has produced 5 or 6 kantars per feddan, produced 1.4 kantars per feddan last year and three this year. When I asked, I was told that the men had left the land to the women and gone off to work in Arab countries.

Najwa al-Wakil: In my opinion, Egypt needs a special blend of economic development into which family planning will enter, and on that basis we can pursue two resolutions to the population problem, one long-term and the other short-term. The former resolution is concerned with education, training, and laws on the trained labor needed for society and fit for export. Here we cannot ignore the relationship between women's work and the fertility rate, because the more women are used on jobs, the more that induces them to lower the birthrate. Therefore it is necessary to pay attention to this. With respect to the latter resolution, the short-term one, that is the need to get people to believe in a single "ideology," not through advertising, as is happening, but by inculcating a sense of belonging. As regards the export of labor, let me add that that must be well organized by offering special conditions to importing countries, where they will feel that we are exporting them a precious force on which we have spent money and which we have educated and trained so that we can be in a position of strength, to maintain the dignity of the Egyptians, and so that the whole world might feel that we are exporting it a valuable force, not just something we are discarding because we are unable to cope with its problems! Lastly, models and sound higher examples are what prompt people to advance, and it is our "special economic blend" that will be able to solve the problem.

Dr 'Atif Khalifah: I would like to submit an important recommendation to the symposium, which is: in order for us to come up with any solution to the problem, we must take account of the fact that the population goals must be well coordinated and integrated with general development strategy in the government.

Dr Ramzi Zaki: If we want to talk about a strategy or an optimum population size in Egypt, I believe that this be done only in the light of a development strategy and the social, economic, technological and cultural procedures we define. In addition, the population problem is not embodied in the relationship between "population" and rates of national income; if national income increases at rates that are greater than those of population growth, that is not a condition for remedying the problem! Therefore this is the "illusion" to which experiments in

most third world countries have succumbed. There are countries that have realized great rates of investment and increased national income and yet the problems of population, housing, food, unemployment and so forth have still worsened. The reason is that these developmental efforts did not take stock of the question of income distribution, or, in other words, "development for whom?" and the problems that people with limited incomes, who are the source of the increase, are suffering from.

Dr Mustafa al-Jindi: With respect to the population distribution, in order for us to maintain the area under cultivation I demand that the construction of new villages be expanded on in areas adjacent to governorates and that the aid of young people be sought during their draft period to this end through the resources of the armed forces, provided that the young people are allowed to take possession of part of these lands!

Dr 'Aziz al-Bindari: The rural areas must be developed. There are 4,000 villages and hamlets, along with the estates that belong to them, which are 35,000 in number. Rural development will change the face of Egyptian society, and a new agency will be needed to take charge of that, through the establishment of small, manual and other industries. A new formula for development is necessary. The population dimension must be totally clear in the economic plan. Until then, the population issue will continue to be the focus of conferences and symposia, and at the end of every year we will come up against the problem, without any solution!

Dr Muhammad Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim: The discussion of the population problem has been fruitful, and we hope that AL-AHRAM's seminar will be the beginning of conversations to come elsewhere. We can only offer thanks to AL-AHRAM for having given us this golden opportunity, without which this mass of experts and people with well-regarded opinions and ideas would not have been brought together.

Participating in the Symposium

Chairmanship of the symposium was assumed by Dr Muhammad Subhi 'Abd-al-Hakim, chairman of the Consultative Assembly. Participating in it were Eng Ibrahim Shukri, chairman of the Labor Party; Albert Barsum Salamah, minister of state for emigration affairs and general relations with Egyptians abroad, Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning; Dr Fu'ad Hashim, minister of economy; Sayyid Zaki, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly; Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad, vice chairman of the Labor Party; Dr 'Aziz al-Bindari, chairman of the Family Planning and Population Agency; Dr Muhammad Mahmud al-Sayyad, member of the Arabic Language Academy and professor of literature at Cairo /University/; Dr Mukhtar Halludah, chairman of the Central Mobilization and Statistics Agency; Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Najjar, director of mosques in the Ministry of Religious Endowments; Dr Salah-al-Din Namiq, former dean of commerce, al-Azhar, and full-time professor there; Dr Mustafa al-Jindi, vice chairman of the Central Mobilization and Statistics Agency; Dr Muhammad al-Sayyid Ghallab, professor at the Institute of African Research and Studies; Dr Ramzi Zaki, senior expert in the National Planning Institute; Dr Husayn Ramzi Kazim, first vice chairman of the Central Organization and Management Agency; Dr Ahmad 'Ali Isma'il, assistant dean of the Faculty of Letters, Cairo;

Dr 'Atif Muhammad Khalifah, professor and chairman of the Department of Population Statistics, Cairo University; Dr Widad Murqus of the National Social and Criminal Research Center; Najwa al-Wakil, reader at the Faculty of Commerce, al-Azhar University; Husayn 'Inan, acting chairman of the Radio and Television Federation; Ahmad Shukri, representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs; Dr Hasan Bilal, media director in the Ministry of Health; Muhammad 'Abd-al-Salam, director of population and development in the Family Planning and Population Agency; and, for AL-AHRAM, Mahmud Murad.

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GOVERNMENT FAILS TO CHECK SPREAD OF PORT SAID SHANTYTOWNS

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Mar 82 p 11

/Article by Muhammad Abu-al-Shuhud: "Provocative Facts on the Spread of Shanties about the Streets of Port Said"/

/Text/ Turbulent discussions and provocative facts filled the emergency session which Muhammad 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Qammash, chairman of the Local People's Assembly in Port Said, had convened in order to work out decisive measures to eliminate the problem of shanties, a week after 134 shanties had been burned down.

At the beginning of the session, the governor, Sayyid Sirhan, read out a statement on the incident, the urgent measures he had taken to control the problem, and the plan that he had set out for settling people in the shanties so that the problem would be totally resolved by the end of 1983.

The first surprise was the one the local assembly chairman revealed when he stated that 6,000 shanties had been counted so far, while there were just 300 before Port Said was turned into a free zone. This large number represents a burden on utilities.

The member Ahmad al-Husayni added something that was more provocative when he stated that most of these shanties were fraudulent and that citizens who actually had dwellings had erected them, in order to reserve priority for other housing or to rent them out to smugglers or students from out of town. In fact, he proved that hundreds of shanties were used for automobile welding work or various trades; there also were shanties that had been turned into barns. The reason for that was their owners' desire to obtain housing.

The members backed him up when he said that new shanties were erected every day and the chief of the sections and executive agencies had not eliminated them although they were to be considered blatant acts of trespass against government lands!

Mr 'Ali Ibrahim, the secretary general of the governorate, stood up to defend the section chiefs and executive agencies. He said that whenever a decree was issued to eliminate a shanty, one or more members of the political or popular leadership

challenged it. He said that he and his executive agencies could not carry out their work in the most thorough manner possible without the assistance and support of these leaders, who were not cooperating with them.

Some members answered him, stating that one of the causes that had led to the spread of the shanties was the housing crisis. That was because most housing co-operative dwellings were distributed among directors and heads of departments to which these societies were subordinate.

Then hundreds of apartments in new private sector buildings had been closed up while there were shanties in front of them occupied by citizens who could not find housing. Why didn't the governorate compel the owners of these buildings to rent them out to their brother citizens?

After that Hasan 'Ammar, al-Sayyid Qasim, Ahmad Hilal and 'Abd-al-Wahhad Qutah took part in the discussion, and the talk revolved about the need to put a limit to these shanties, which were increasing day by day in most of the streets of Port Said, by getting new housing for their owners. The members then demanded that variances on housing be suspended in Port Said specifically in order to do away with some people's attempts to establish shanties and obtain apartments, that the project to erect a new governorate people's assembly building be cancelled and that the costs of that be allocated to solving the housing problem and the customs outlets be moved from their current locations on behalf of construction expansion.

The council gave its agreement to the suspension of variances, the cancellation of the project for the new governorate people's assembly building, liquidation of existing housing committees and an immediate start on the tabulation of the cases of all people living in the shanties, which is to be completed in 2 months.

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INEQUITABLE STATE OF PRIME BEACH PROPERTY TENANCY DEPLORED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Mar 82 p 11

/Article by 'Adil Ibrahim: "The Governorates: The Parks and Cabanas on the Al-Muntazah Beach: How Long Will We Neglect Them?"/

/Text/ How can we let the wonderfully fragrant beach and parks of al-Muntazah, which, as tourist experts in Egypt say, have been one of the wonders of the tourist world of Egypt for 90 years, suffer the hand of neglect year after year, to the point where they are on the verge of oblivion?

Official statements assert that the al-Muntazah parks and gardens in Alexandria were established on an area of 325 feddans that comprised the most beautiful groves and decorative trees in the world. They also include 689 cabanas overlooking the sea, which now no longer realize the government any tourist income in spite of their natural and tourist resources and assets. Would that that were all there was to it. However, the magic and beauty that nature created in this beach, which is to be considered one of the most beautiful in the world, has begun to resemble a relic of ancient history.

How did all this come about?

At the outset, the Ministry of Tourism decided to stimulate tourist income resources throughout all the tourist sectors in Egypt and to study the causes and obstacles that were obstructing the course of progress in Tourism in all facilities. In the light of that, a decree was issued forming a committee, consisting of some professors in the Faculty of Agriculture and experts, to study the al-Muntazah gardens in Alexandria and concentrate on the obstacles to the proper use of this enchanted beach, since official declarations had established that they had started realizing revenue loss. What did this committee say?

The committee said that there were 215 feddans of fruit orchards, rock parks, groves, shade trees and palms, 4 feddans of beautiful sandy coastline, 17 feddans of bays and coastline, 6 feddans of ponds for rare fish, a whole feddan for gazelles, and 13 feddans of public installations whose price, as early as 1955, was estimated at about 1 million pounds, and that there also were 689 cabanas which, as the study the tourist sector had prepared revealed, suffered from an

obvious lack of optimum economic use. These cabanas have been rented out on annual contracts to persons who use them as private rest houses, since the contracts made with them have come to be renewed yearly and have become almost permanent, after a period of many years; in addition the beach fronting these cabanas has also become their private preserve!

Since this area enjoyed worldwide renown for a period of more than half a century, the Ministry of Tourism, in the words of some of its officials, considered that remedying this poor situation at al-Muntazah beach would of necessity require that a comprehensive survey be made in the area and that an invitation be offered to international tourist authorities and specialized domestic and foreign consulting firms to offer practical recommendations on restoring al-Muntazah to the condition it had been in in the distant past, with its captivating scenery, fresh air, beautiful sea and splendid ambience.

The agricultural professors' report said that the al-Muntazah parks had completely lost their beauty. The fruit and citrus trees in them had disappeared, their palm groves had vanished, and the decorative plants had gone to ruin, as had beds of flowers covering 203 feddans.

In addition, they said that 40 feddans that had been planted with rare fruit had disappeared completely and in addition 5,000 casuarina trees and 300 date palms had been destroyed. Wood-boring insects had spread throughout the al-Muntazah parks to the point where the trees and plants in them had been destroyed.

In addition, irrigation water had ceased to be available through the Saray al-Muntazah channel, which had largely dried up, on a regular basis for watering the parks.

In their report, which they prepared last January, the Alexandria Agriculture Faculty professor added that the al-Muntazah Palace gardens were suffering very serious neglect, which caused one to fear that they would disappear forever as a result of the spread of strange pests and humidity about the trees, encouraging the growth of diseases and pests, and that rats had worked their way into the greenhouses and flower nurseries until they had /illegible/ them. In addition to that, there was poor agricultural service.

Although a foreign company has been in charge of operating the al-Muntazah parks and cabanas, the sorry state conditions in the area had reached has made it realize an annual deficit estimated at tens of thousands of pounds.

Today, now that the government has decided to establish a public sector investment company to administer and operate the world famous al-Muntazah beach and cabanas, the question arises:

Will we let the beautiful beach and parks of al-Muntazah disappear forever, or will we seize the opportunity to restore to the area the magic and beauty it enjoyed in times past?

11887

CSO: 4504/253

NEW POLICE ARRANGEMENTS IN SINAI REVIEWED

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Mar 82 p 8

/Article by Ahmad al-Tabarani: "Two Police Precincts and Seven Police Posts in Sinai; Temporary Subsidy and Supply Commodity Cards"/

/Text/ Two police precincts are to be established in Rafah and al-Shaykh Zuwayd and seven posts in the areas of al-Masurah, Abu Tawilah, al-Jurah, al-Qasmiyah, Abu 'Ujaylah, Ra's al-Naqab and al-Kuntilla.

A supply investigation unit and a traffic unit are to be established in the Rafah area to give permits to vehicles that had previously been given permits under the aegis of the Israeli authorities, 10 traffic points are to be opened along the main roads and tourist units are to be erected in the Yamit resort and at al-Jurah airport.

In his meeting with the department directors in the operations room, Maj Gen Yusuf Abu Talib, governor of North Sinai, declared that it had been decided to employ temporary cards for all citizens, giving their bearers the right to receive supply commodities and the stipulated subsidies, that civil status services would be provided for citizens in sites of population concentration, that Israeli documents in the form of birth and marriage certificates would be accepted until they were replaced by Egyptian documents, and that the opportunity to register on the election list would be provided next May on a one-time basis.

Maj Gen Faruq Hanafi, security director of North Sinai, added that the police force would take charge of guarding the border at the Rafah area when determination of the status of the Rafah area border was completed and that there would be radio traffic patrols along the international border. Working groups and the guard are to go in next 5 April.

In addition, seven committees have been formed, spread out in areas of population concentration; each committee is to include a doctor, a photographer, a civil status representative and a fingerprint worker to draw up identity cards and proceed to Egyptianize all procedures as soon as the withdrawal takes place.

It has been determined that no vehicle that was not previously granted a permit under the aegis of the Israeli authorities or listed in the lists they have provided would be allowed to receive a permit.

11887

CSO: 4504/254

NEW COMMITTEES SETTLE DRAFT STATUS OF PERSONS WORKING ABROAD

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 23 Mar 82 p 1

/Article: "Committees in Six Arab Countries To Settle the Status of People Abroad Who Have Failed To Appear for Conscription"/

/Text/ The Conscription Department has decided to send committees to some Arab countries to settle the status of Egyptians who have failed to appear for the draft, so that they may receive an opportunity to renew their passports and go back home at any time. These committees will proceed with their work from next 1 May to the 20th in Saudi Arabia and the emirates and from 15 May in Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan and the Sultanate of Oman.

Maj Gen Yahya Khalifah, director of the Conscription Department stated that it has been decided to open branch department offices in the various conscription areas to receive data on Egyptians residing abroad from their relatives in Egypt. These offices will inform the main office in the Conscription Department of this data. The relatives can go directly to the office to settle the problems of people who have failed to appear and are residing abroad in the department and provide it with data on the people who have failed to appear, including the name, date and place of birth, draft card number, identity card, place of issuance and any documents or certificates previously granted to the citizen on his draft status.

The conscription director urged the relatives of citizens living abroad to go to these offices before the committees set out so that it will be possible to review the draft status and grant final exemption certificates. Unless the committees receive this data, they will be compelled to give the persons residing abroad temporary 6-month certificates until the committees return and review the expatriate's final status.

These conditions will apply to people who failed to appear for the draft and have reached age 30, people who were given temporary exemptions with cause and whose cause expired while they were abroad, and people who went abroad before reaching age 16 and have no identity cards. The committees will settle all their problems in coordination with the consulates. The conscription director pointed to the need to have persons who failed to appear for conscription and have reached age 30 to go to the consulate before the committees leave in order to pay the stipulated financial bond and obtain payment receipts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in coordination with the Conscription Department, will describe these committees' tasks to our consulates and familiarize the Arab media and the Egyptian groups working abroad of the importance of these committees.

MAJLIS DEPUTY'S 'REVELATIONS' AT FRIDAY PRAYERS RALLY

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 18 Apr 82 p 11

[Text] Fakhroddin Hejazi, the first representative of the people of Tehran in the Majlis, made a lengthy speech on Friday before the congregation for prayers at the University of Tehran, the printing of which, due to the accumulation of news and matters in the newspaper and the length of the speech, was postponed until today.

In the beginning of his speech, Fakhroddin Hejazi first referred to the birthday of the grand lady of the Islamic world and to the role of women in Islamic society saying: In the Islamic revolution of Iran, women play an important role as one of the most valuable forces.

The Zionist Attack on the Al-Aqsa Mosque

The speaker then said in connection with the attack of the Zionist forces on the Al-Aqsa Mosque: Presently, we have come here calmly to pray. Al-Aqsa Mosque, this first Kaaba of Muslims, is disturbed and insecure. Its doors and walls have been polluted with blood and bullets have torn its foundations. Hence, it is the duty of every Muslim to liberate Jerusalem and Palestine from the claws of international Zionism.

Coup d'Etat Conspiracy

Fakhroddin Hejazi then spoke about the exposure of the coup d'etat conspiracy and the role of the friends and companions of one of the sources of emulation. He warned the people that the Westernized individuals and those who have returned from the West have connections with certain elements abroad in order to drag our revolution to defeat.

Qotbzadeh returned from the West, but he was not alone.

The first was Bani-Sadr, who committed his treason and crimes and left. Qotbzadeh had contacts with the socialist party in France. When he was foreign minister, one of the most prominent figures of the French socialist party came to visit him. The infamous French socialist party has connections with Israel and has a Zionist character. All the shah, despite his corruption, did with the imam was banish him from Iran. But the plan of this group

was to kill the imam and 30,000 people by bombing Jamaran. The National Front pawns, those who were dismissed from the military and, most importantly, a gang of prostitutes and machete carriers, took part in these events. But the people and the military and law enforcement institutions were alert. The house of Shahveysi, the treacherous governor-general of Kurdistan, who put the transitional government in power, gave them arms, and gave arms to the counterrevolutionary parties, was a place for stockpiling explosives. But the wakeful eyes of the Guards Corps followed these events and on the appointed day, they were arrested.

Another Conspiracy

In this connection, the speaker continued: Some time ago, the conspirators wanted to involve the government of the Islamic Republic and the Guards Corps by killing one of the sources of emulation and laying the blame on them. After learning of this plan, the Guards Corps went to his house and warned him. The members of the Guards Corps went to his house, sat down on the ground in front of him and said: Sir, there is danger; your life is in danger. After the conspiracy against the Islamic Republic, this gentleman's son-in-law would not allow the Guards Corps to protect his house. The Guards Corps had his son-in-law put under surveillance and it became evident that the gentleman's son-in-law had connections with this overthrow movement. The day before yesterday, the gentleman's son-in-law was arrested by the Islamic revolution and the prosecutor [as published].

People! I speak the truth. I first apologize to the imam of the people. Do not be afraid; these conspiracies will be neutralized by your alertness. When a poor barber was taken to a house to cut hair, he did it, and then realized that he had seen the picture of the man whose hair he had just cut. He immediately came and exposed the man. When our barbers are alert, we have nothing to fear. Have no fear. But know that there is conspiracy after conspiracy. You have no right to react. I declare here as a representative of the Majlis that our judicial branch, the Revolution Prosecutor's Office, the prosecutor-general, and the Supreme Court of our country make up the strongest, richest, and the most pious judicial branch created in history, since the time of his holiness 'Ali. Therefore, do not be terrified.

I Reveal

Continuing his speech, Fakhroddin Hejazi said: I am revealing here that they have brought a number of students from abroad to study Islam in Qom. They are part of Dar al-Tabliq [the House of Propagation]. I am telling the government here and now that some of these students who have come from abroad to study are not trustworthy. They must be deported from the country.

One student came from Malasia to study in Qom. He lived in the dormitory that Dar al-Tabliq had built. What this student did was to translate anti-imam and anti-Islamic Republic interviews, and then, on February 11, when the foreign guests came to Iran, he gave them to those foreign guests and sent them abroad. This Malasian student, affiliated with Dar al-Tabliq, is today in the prison of the revolution prosecutor.

People! Once, in the spy nest, I exposed [things] and I am doing so now. I know that the radio is not broadcasting my speech and it should not because it says that it is not in our best interests due to international considerations. But I am playing with my life; I am exposing. Broadcast these tapes so that the people will know. I ask those who established the Islamic Dar al-Tabliq and bring foreign students under the pretext of studying Islam, what does it mean when a transmitter is found in the students' dormitory? This is the danger.

They have caught the son-in-law of this ayatollah. He is in prison. He was arrested the day before yesterday. But the issue is dangerous. The son of this ayatollah is in Paris. He is engaged in a conspiracy. He has even come up to Turkey. Then, when he realized that the government of Turkey was not prepared to make its country a center for activities against the Islamic Republic, he left Turkey. My question to such a source of emulation is: You are dear to us; you are noble; you are a religious jurist; you are a sayyid; why do you let your son and your son-in-law conspire against the Islamic Republic? They must come and declare their support for the Islamic Republic. If they do not and if they go through the streets of Qom in unmarked Peykans, they will be dismissed as representatives by the people.

I Expose

Fakhroddin Hejazi then said: I respect the sources of emulation, but what can I do? This source of emulation whose son-in-law was arrested and whose son is a fugitive, with all due respect, we are talking of another respected source of emulation [as published]. I know that that source of emulation knows nothing about it. But the unworthy son of this respected source of emulation who is abroad in Najaf [as published]. His son lives in London. I know those capitalists who pay large amounts of money. If they do not stop their provocations and spreading money around, I will expose them right here before the people.

Fakhroddin Hejazi added: We have found money envelopes which came out of a particular house and reached various individuals. This money is now being distributed as aid. We know them. I warn those representatives of the Majlis whose line is known and is not in keeping with the Islamic Republic and who spend the night in unmarked Peykans in the streets of Qom; who are they contacting? Who knows whom they contact. As an ordinary person, I am warning, not as an authority. If you show up in Qom again, we will grab you by the collar right there. (Salutation of the audience)

People! This gentleman who had relations with the French socialist party and was involved in this coup d'etat plot, the first time he was arrested, those who used to publish MIZAN newspaper said: Woe be to democracy! The Islamic Republic is a government of repression, because it has arrested one of the liberals. Now his treason is certain and there is no slander. He has confessed himself and his confession is available in the Prosecutor's Office. Their fate must be determined. You people elected them. They must come behind the podium and express their disgust. This son is unworthy. This son conspires against the Islamic Republic of Iran in London. This son has

connections with the counterrevolutionaries in France. This son has made threatening telephone calls to Qom. I request from these grand sources of emulation whom I respect that they tell their sons and sons-in-law to shut up. The Iranian nation will respond to any traitor, no matter whose son he is. (Salutation of the audience)

Exposing Another Conspiracy

People! Pay attention to these statements. Since their plan to bomb Jamaran failed, now they plot against Ayatollah Montazeri. They want to attack that area.

I was there yesterday. The Guards, with absolute alertness, and the people consciously protect the home of Ayatollah Montazeri. But there are also plans to attack the reputation of Ayatollah Montazeri. This plan is being carried through by the same supporters. I declare that Ayatollah Montazeri is one of the strongest pillars of the revolution. The slightest impertinence toward the imam is impertinence toward Islam. The Muslim nation of Iran will never tolerate impertinence toward Ayatollah Montazeri.

There is a center of threat to the imperialists. It is the Friday prayers. They want to disrupt Friday prayers.

They exploded another bomb in the Rasht mosque. They injured the Friday imam of Rasht. I am speaking openly here. First, I heard from Hojjatoleslam Khamene'i, the Friday imam and beloved president, that the ambassador of one of the countries came to Mr Khamene'i, and was so overwhelmed by the personality of the president that he, all of a sudden, bowed and kissed the hand of the president. You see what kind of president we have. Here, behind this podium, I ask Mr Khamene'i, the Friday imam and president, not to come to the prayers here as long as this crisis exists. I emphasize this. And I ask Mr Rafsanjani, even though personally I might be upset with him. I swear by his holiness 'Abbas, the imam is the thinking brain behind this revolution. The day that the bombing of the Islamic Republican Party happened, this very Mr Ghaffari came there and wept. But Mr Rafsanjani said, with absolute control, not to weep. If it had not been for Rafsanjani, the country would have been lost with the explosion in the Party headquarters and the Prime Minister's Office. It was the leadership and guidance of the imam, but it was also the decision and determination of Rafsanjani. We need this brain; therefore, I request of him that he not come to the prayers often. The Friday prayer imams throughout the country should be careful. Those who go to prayers should be careful. On the front lines of the prayers, only very trustworthy people must be found. Oh, people, do not go so often to the Friday imams for personal affairs.

Our rent has increased or there is not enough water in our pipes. Do not bother the Friday imams and do not go to them so often, because the first attack of the enemy is aimed at the Friday imams.

Suggestions to People and Institutions

In any case, the last word . . . None of these institutions, offices, or societies should request visits with the imam. Although the face of the imam is as light to me, it is a miracle, even life itself to me, and seeing him is heaven to me, I do not go to him. You should not go either. Let him manage this country with his holy breath. Let him rescue Islam from oppression with his life as an imam. I ask all the institutions and societies, with all their love, not to go to visit the imam, Ayatollah Montazeri, the president, or the speaker of the Majlis. They belong to the people. They would like to meet with you, but you should not ask. Let this crisis pass. Let these rays of spirituality shine. Let the period of these conspiracies end. Later, God willing, the imam himself will perform prayers in this prayer niche.

Oh God, make us victorious in these dangerous conspiracies against Islam carried out by heathens. Make our combatants victorious over Satan. Make the unity of this nation strong. Make the life of our imam as long as that of the sun. Add another 1,000 springs to his life. Join his rule with the rule of his holiness Mehdi.

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CSO: 4640/272

MAJLIS DEPUTY PROTESTS BONN TV ALLEGATIONS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA) - Hadi Ghaffari, a Majlis Deputy, Tuesday protested against allegations of mass media in the Federal Republic of Germany on his involvement in the recent clashes between counterrevolutionaries and students sympathetic to the Islamic Republic, in Mainz, West Germany.

In a letter of protest submitted to the West German Ambassador to Tehran, Ghaffari said that the Federal Republic of Germany had not hesitated to attribute any allegations and calumnies to the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its leadership after the victory of Revolution.

The film shown by West German TV network a few days ago, the letter added belonged to demonstrations prior to the victory of the Revolution while it was misrepresented as being relevant to recent clashes, and that Ghaffari was involved in it.

Earlier the German press reported that a number of Ulema, including Hadi Ghaffari had been seen on the scene of the clashes. Ghaffari noted that he was awaiting a strict denial by the West German officials of what had been attributed to him otherwise he would take legal measures.

Meanwhile, the Iranian Ambassador to Bonn, Mehdi Navab, denied any connection between the Iranian Embassy and what had happened in

Mainz. He said that the German police admitted to having arrested only 65 Iranian Moslem students while the correct was 100.

A Moslem student commenting on the incident said that Iranian counterrevolutionaries in Germany broke into the Moslem students' dormitories on Friday night and shattered all the windows. When the Moslem students requested the German police to establish order, the police said they had no right to stay there. Therefore the students undertook to

keep the security of the areas but later were faced with counterrevolutionaries being supported by the German police, he said.

In a statement by the Union of Moslem Students Association in Europe it was said that some of the Moslem students were wounded and hospitalized while more than 100 others were being kept in West German jails.

The statement added that since the international arrogance had lost its main puppet, Kazem Shariatmadari, in the recent foiled coup plot, it endeavored to choke the Islamic Revolution's voice outside of the country.

SHARI'ATMADARI'S TIES WITH SHAH, AMINI, OTHERS 'REVEALED'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Incompetent as a Source of Emulation

The prosecutor-general of the revolution said concerning the incompetence of Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari:

To quote the imam, after the victory of the revolution, Carter and Reagan became Islamologists! I must say here that the revered teachers of Qom theological center did not dismiss him (Shari'atmadari) as a source of emulation because he was not a source of emulation. The teachers of Qom merely declared that he is not competent to be a source of emulation.

This is what they have known since a long time ago. Basically, being a source of emulation is not a rank or position to be conferred on a person and then taken away from him. Being a source of emulation is based on a series of actual values.

If a person possesses such values, he is a source of emulation, but if he does not, obviously, he cannot be a source of emulation and he cannot claim to be one.

He continued: When the treacherous Reza Khan went to Tabriz, the clerics refused to meet with him. But Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari and another mercenary theological student did meet with the shah. It was during that visit that pledges and agreements were made. After that meeting, Shari'atmadari, in accordance with a prior arrangement, migrated from Tabriz to Qom. He settled in Qom and began his efforts to become a source of emulation.

When Grand Ayatollah Borujerdi passed away, Shari'atmadari began his activities. He gave money to thugs in Tabriz to do propaganda for him. In Tabriz, he set a thug against the people, which resulted in the events during the year March 21, 1963-March 20, 1964.

And he slandered martyr Qazi-Tabataba'i, who was the representative of the imam in Tabriz. He provoked SAVAK and the police to arrest martyr Qazi-Tabataba'i and send him into exile.

The prosecutor-general of the revolution continued: After September 8, 1978, when Sharif-Emami was in charge of the government, Shari'atmadari said: We give Sharif-Emami three months to dissolve these two houses of Parliament, the National Assembly and the Senate, and replace the Parliament with a founders' assembly. Meanwhile, he sent Bani-Ahmad, one of the representatives of the Majlis of the annihilated shah, to Tabriz. Bani-Ahmad also said in Tabriz: Be careful that the people do not shout slogans of death to the shah and greetings to Khomeyni. They should only shout slogans of independence and freedom. We found out about this and immediately informed the people of Tabriz and warned them about the conspiracy which was about to happen in Tabriz.

After the mission of Bani-Ahmad was exposed, Bani-Ahmad escaped for his life from Tabriz to Tehran in the night.

Mehdi Bazargan

Concerning the premiership of Mehdi Bazargan, Hojjatoleslam Musavi-Tabrizi said: Naser Moqaddam, the SAVAK chief of the dead shah's regime, said in his interrogation before the Revolution Court: At the height of the revolution, when the shah had lost all hope from everywhere, Mehdi Bazargan and a number of other people were arrested by SAVAK and the police. I (Naser Moqaddam) went to see Mehdi Bazargan and after some discussions, I said: You are a politician; tell me who the people want to come to power? Would the people quiet down if Daryush Foruhar becomes prime minister?

Mehdi Bazargan answered: Daryush Foruhar is crazy. I (Naser Moqaddam) asked again: How about Bakhtiar? Mehdi Bazargan answered: The people would not consent. The prosecutor-general added: Naser Moqaddam confessed that later, the issue of 'Ali Amini was raised and he mentioned his name.

Mehdi Bazargan agreed to the premiership of 'Ali Amini and said: 'Ali Amini is good. As a result, Naser Moqaddam approved 'Ali Amini. The CIA as well had endorsed 'Ali Amini as prime minister of Iran. 'Ali Amini had been imposed by the United States on the shah during the year March 21, 1965-March 20, 1966. Mr Bazargan intended to bring him back to power.

Hojjatoleslam Musavi-Tabrizi continued: All of what is being said is based on existing documents and papers.

After the endorsement of 'Ali Amini by Mr Bazargan, he told Naser Moqaddam that he ('Ali Amini) would be able to contact the imam in Paris.

'Ali Amini first decided to visit the imam's brother, Mr Pasandideh, in Qom. We did not know about this until one night a telephone call was made to Qom from the imam's office in Paris. We were told: Close your doors and do not let anyone in because 'Ali Amini is supposed to come to Qom to contact you.

We were surprised to hear this news. How could it be possible for us in Iran not to know about it when the office of the imam knew?

In any case, after some time, we realized that 'Ali Amini had come to Qom and tried to go to the house of Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi and Ayatollah Golpayegani, but he was not admitted.

But 'Ali Amini went to the house of Shari'atmadari and had a discussion with Mr Shari'atmadari. After this meeting, a number of the teachers of Qom went to Shari'atmadari and told him: Sir, why did you admit 'Ali Amini to your house, contrary to the instructions of the imam? Shari'atmadari said: The door of my house was open and 'Ali Amini entered without permission! The clerics told Shari'atmadari: Then, let us publish a communique saying that Mr Shari'atmadari said that he did not know that 'Ali Amini was coming and that he entered the house on his own. But Shari'atmadari did not agree. He said: If you are going to write anything, write it from yourself not from me!

Hojjatoleslam Musavi-Tabrizi continued: When Mr Bazargan was offered the premiership of the transitional government of the Islamic Republic, Mr Bazargan wrote a letter to Shari'atmadari and asked whether or not he should accept the premiership of the Islamic Republic. Shari'atmadari agreed with the premiership of Mehdi Bazargan.

All the documents and letters are available. I want you to understand the true nature of these individuals.

After some time, on the suggestion of Shari'atmadari, Moqaddam-Maragheh'i became the governor-general of Tabriz and Hasan Nazih became the minister of oil. Moqaddam-Maragheh'i put a multi-story building in Tabriz at the disposal of the guerrillas of the Feda'ian-e Khalq. The guerrillas of the Feda'ian-e Khalq, who were not divided at that time, made this building their headquarters. Moqaddam-Maragheh'i went to the operational headquarters of the guerrillas of the Feda'ian-e Khalq and gave a speech.

After these events, the occupation of Tabriz radio and television occurred. The representative of Shari'atmadari and Hasan Shari'atmadari, Mr Shari'atmadari's son who is now a fugitive, planned the occupation of Tabriz radio and television and what communiques should be read there. After the occupation of the radio and television networks, a person by the name of Rostamkhani, who had just returned to Iran from England, took over the radio and television programs. All the communiques of the counterrevolutionary groups were broadcast during the two days that radio and television were in their hands. During those two days, the people of Tabriz realized whom they were facing and from then on, the slogan of death to Shari'atmadari began. But we prevented these slogans in order to maintain calm in the country.

He continued: The ultimate wish of Mr Shari'atmadari was that Musavi-Tabrizi, the revolution prosecutor, would leave Tabriz and that eastern and western Azarbaijan would be under his control.

He thought to himself that the Kurdish democrats would take over western Azarbaijan and that their forces would also take eastern Azarbaijan. After the partition of western and eastern Azarbaijan from the country, it would be

the turn of Sistan and Baluchestan, where differences between the Shi'ites and Sunnites would result in partition. Also, the Arabs of Khuzestan would rise up on the other side. None of the plans of this gentleman (Shari'atmadari) worked out. The well-digger fell into the w 1, so to speak, and Mr Shari'atmadari was exposed.

'Ali Amini said in an interview: We will have no hope for Iran anymore because Shari'atmadari has fallen.

The prosecutor-general of the revolution added: We must accept the fact that hundreds like Rajavi and Bani-Sadr cannot do the work of one pseudo-source of emulation. As you know, according to the confessions of the coup d'etat operators, Mr Shari'atmadari also participated in the Nozheh coup d'etat plot.

Hojjatoleslam Musavi-Tabrizi then read the confession of Shari'atmadari and said: This confession was written on Friday, in Mr Shari'atmadari's own hand. In this confession, he has written: "I sent no message to him (Qotbzadeh) through a go-between and do not know Qotbzadeh . . . and neither did I, directly or indirectly, send money to him. Only recently, Mr Mahdavi came to our house and gave a report about some conspiracies and that there was soon going to be a coup d'etat. Since this whole affair was childish, I did not believe it. Nevertheless, I dissuaded him. But he answered: They do not obey you . . . It is said I was informed about the conspiracy but did not report it. Firstly, I did not believe it because it was a very foolish statement, and besides, there are many rumors among the public. Secondly, there was no chance because in two or three days, the story was exposed."

The prosecutor-general of the revolution added: Meanwhile, Mr Shari'atmadari said that Mr 'Abbasi's statements were proof enough for him. Mr 'Abbasi has confessed that Shari'atmadari gave him 5 million rials to give to Qotbzadeh. Also, Shari'atmadari said that after the coup d'etat, he would endorse it.

He continued: Monaqebi, 'Abdolreza Hejazi, and Seyyed Mehdi Mahdavi were corrupt beyond belief. A person who shares a wife needs no explanation. Mr Mahdavi has taken a temporary wife and put her at the disposal of others. He had corrupted women. The above-mentioned women are now in detention and will give evidence at the trial.

As for Mr Monaqebi, Shari'atmadari had given him a permit as a source of emulation to do whatever he wanted. Monaqebi was known to everyone, especially during the past regime.

Hojjatoleslam Musavi-Tabrizi, the prosecutor-general of the revolution, added: Meanwhile, Mr Shari'atmadari has requested of us permission to leave Iran. Of course, he had made this request before. Since the uncovering of

the events, he had made this request again to take refuge with non-Muslims abroad.

Concerning the trial of the conspirators, Hojjatoleslam Musavi-Tabrizi said: The trial of the conspirators, including Qotbzadeh, will be open and all the domestic and foreign correspondents may attend. Of course, it should be mentioned that military individuals have been arrested in connection with this conspiracy and will be tried in the Islamic military revolution court. The rest who are civilians, including Qotbzadeh, will be tried in the Islamic revolution court of the capital.

Concerning the changes in the special courts for guild-related affairs, he said: The prosecutor-general and the chief of the special Islamic revolution courts for guild-related affairs resigned because they were exhausted. The chief of the special court for guild-related affairs was transferred to one of the branches of the Islamic revolution court, where he is now serving. Also, the prosecutor for guild-related affairs has returned to his previous job in the Justice Department. Presently, the chief of the special court for guild-related affairs and the prosecutor for this court have recently started their work. I must remind these dear persons that they should strongly fight the price hikers, stockpilers, and economic terrorists because these individuals give financial aid to terrorists and conspirators through price hiking and stockpiling. It is the duty of the special prosecutor for guild-related affairs to identify these individuals and inform the special court for guild-related affairs about them in order to deal decisively with such profiteering individuals in that court.

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IRAN

MONTAZERI COMPARES U.S.-ISRAEL, USSR-AFGHANISTAN TIES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Tehran, (IRNA)--The head of the unit of IRGC Liberation Movements Mehdi Hashemi met Monday with the prominent religious scholar Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom and presented him a report on this unit's activities.

In response to Hashemi's report, the Ayatollah, while expressing his sorrow about the recent Soviet attack on Badakhshan state of Afghanistan, culminating in the martyrdom of a number of Moslem Afghan Mujahideen and deprived people of this country, stated that this same policy was now being implemented in the Middle East by the U.S. through Israel particularly in Southern Lebanon.

The Ayatollah went on to say that the same policy was being fulfilled directly and indirectly by the Soviets and its stooge government in Afghanistan.

Referring to the general policy of the IRGC and especially the movements' unit Ayatollah Montazeri said that the basic responsibility of this organization, as stipulated in the constitution, was to preserve the revolution from internal and external plots.

He further added that naturally if this revolution failed to convey its message overseas in its ideological and religious dimensions, it would be undermined inside the country.

CSO: 4600/457

KHAMENEI: IRAQ DEFEATED MILITARILY, POLITICALLY

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN, (IRNA) - President Khamenei hoped Monday for the expansion of mutual friendly relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

He further expressed the hope that, "We could create a strong anti-imperialist front" in the world in order to protect the rights of the nations and human beings.

Speaking in a meeting with the DPRK Prime Minister, Chong Ok Li, who is currently heading a high-ranking political and economic mission from his country to Iran, President Khamenei further added it was natural that the main elements of this front would be nations who had fought against imperialism for many years. An example of which, the president added, was the Korean nation and another great example in the present time was the Iranian nation.

Referring to the expansionism of U.S. imperialism, President Khamenei remarked that imperialism would not easily forget the areas from which it had been ousted. For this reason, the president continued it had launched efforts including attempts to inflict blows upon the Islamic Revolution at the international level.

President Khamenei, then stressed a coordinated necessity

against "the great enemy of humanity, that is, the U.S."

He said each time a blow was inflicted upon imperialism it was considered a victory for the Iranians. The president said that the pressures imposed by world arrogance upon the Islamic Republic and revolution could have destroyed any government or nation.

Nevertheless, he went on to say, "we stood against these pressures through relying on the power of belief and the righteousness of our revolution."

Speaking about the Iraqi imposed war, the president said that "we have defeated Iraq both in the battlefield and in the political field and have thus thwarted the conspiracy which the U.S. had imposed upon us through the Iraqi regime."

The DPRK prime minister presented a message from President Kim Il Sung to President Khamenei. The Korean prime minister said that the two nations of Iran and Korea were fighting in a single front against the U.S. imperialism. Therefore, they should help each other.

He also added "We are actively supporting the struggles of the Iranian people to defend their Islamic Revolution." In conclusion, the Korean prime minister, invited President Khamenei on behalf of President Kim Il Sung to visit the DPRK.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister

Musavi, Foreign Minister Velayati, several Iranian officials as well as the DPRK ambassador to Iran.

Meanwhile, the first round of negotiations between the DPRK economic delegation and Iranian Oil Minister Gharazi and other Oil Ministry authorities started in the Isteqlal Hotel. The negotiations, which are still in the primary stages, lasted for more than two hours.

The DPRK prime minister arrived in Tehran Sunday evening heading a ranking political economic delegation from his country.

The DPRK Prime Minister and his entourage met and conferred with Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani Monday afternoon. The DPRK Prime Minister submitted to the Majlis speaker a message of the DPRK's president. The Korean prime minister invited Hojjatolislam Rafsanjani to visit Korea once again. The Majlis speaker expressed his satisfaction over the righteous stand of the DPRK in defending the Islamic Republic "in the Iraqi imposed war.

VICTORY ATTRIBUTED TO 'MILITARY GENIUS COUPLED WITH FAITH'

Paris LE MATIN in French 10 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Maurice Szafran]

[Text] A few days after their important military victory over Iraqi troops in the region of Dezful, 700 kilometers southwest of Tehran, the leaders of the Islamic Republic finally opened their country's borders.

On the front, our special correspondent tells how, in less than 3 years, Khomeyni's Iran has rebuilt an army that was decimated, torn apart after the fall of the Shah. He has personally observed how the Islamic Revolutionary Army operates and conducts itself.

Air Force Colonel Asghar, 34, wearing trendy Ray Ban glasses and the indispensable green jump suit of the perfect fighter pilot, is an "Islamic revolutionary," an out-and-out, uncompromising one, to hear him tell it. When, seated at a mess table of Dezful officers, he passionately discusses the tenants and goals of his army's recent victory over that of the "assassin" Saddam Hussein, he tells and tirelessly repeats the same parable: "In order to triumph, we used Allah's tactic. That is an innovation in an age of tanks, supersonic planes and missiles." Colonel Asghar is not joking in the least.

Whatever the case, this offensive of the *Fath* -- the victory -- which began on the night of 22-23 March and was successfully completed in a little over a week's time, was planned with extraordinary care. The Iranian staff itself worked out the most minute details. "It took us four months to work out our plan," one officer quartered a few kilometers from Dezful admits. "We knew the exact location of every enemy tank," adds another. "Khomeyni's planes tore Baghdad's air force apart," concludes one Western military attache we met in Tehran. "And yet, the Iranians had half the forces. But not to worry: A Maserati will always wipe out a bunch of Fiats. The Iranians are veritable military geniuses."

"If we win this war, it will be thanks to the Shah in part." He hesitated for a long time, our lieutenant colonel, before uttering this phrase. He waited for us to be nearly along in the bunker where the Dezful infantry generally meets and he still added, as if to redeem himself. "I am for Islam. Khomeyni

is great." But what was he hinting in remembering Mohammed Reza Pahlavi? Simply that no matter what the cost, the latter was determined that "his army would be the most modern possible, the most willing to fight."

To some extent, the Iraqi are now paying a high price for that determination. In this connection, Colonel Asghar is a remarkable example both of the past and the present. He continues to smile. He says, almost trembling, and in a refined English: "I am 34 years old. I have been a military man for 2 years. Under the Shah, I was a soldier, but not as good as I am today. When they said that Pahlavi was the devil, I did not even listen, I was shut up in a prison whose walls I could not see. After the revolution, I began to study, to reflect. I became a soldier for Islam." And also one of those responsible for that lightning offensive of the Fath, one of the strategists of the Iranian Air Force, one of the former ministers of the Imperial Army that became, without too many problems, the harbinger of the Islamic Revolutionary Army. "Among my former superiors," he says, "the 'dirtiest' of them fled like women. The least dirty changed trades and still others were shot. That is normal. In a revolution, one has to pull out a lot of weeds in order to let the grass grow."

Consequently, the new army was purged of all the generals who served under the old regime and most of the colonels and lieutenant colonels. As a result, the new leaders of most brigades are officers in their 30's, good Muslims, officers who constantly bring up the idea of the "Islamic war."

Mohammad Savadi, another air force colonel, is representative of the officers who led the battle of the Fath. He is not bothered with ideological arguments; he only wants the facts. "Just facts," [sic] he constantly repeats. "We destroyed or recovered 400 Iraqi tanks, took 15,000 prisoners, 300 officers, one general. We have liberated thousands of square kilometers of our territory and we shall continue."

Mohammad Savadi, learned to pilot the Phantoms there, in the land of the "big Satan," at an American base near Miami, Florida. "In every class," he tells us, "there was an Iranian pilot among the top five. In the past 3 years, we have not had too much training, but fortunately, we are shrewder than the Iraqis." "I keep telling you, it is military genius," the European diplomat insists.

But in the field, how does that Islamic Revolutionary Army live and operate?

The reconquest of Ein Khosh some 50 kilometers from Dezful was one of the main strategic objectives of the battle. Henceforth, around two old dilapidated barracks that once made up the military camp, the Iranians would dig in, building shelters and camps. In that tiny area surrounded by barbed wire, islands in the heart of an immense plain cut by dells and striped with green, "professional" soldiers, guardians of the revolution -- the famous *pasdaran* -- cohabit with hundreds of *bassidji*, adolescents about 15 years old who make up most of the troops of the revolutionary crusade. They are all obviously trained by omnipresent political and religious advisers. "There are no problems between us," says Col 'Ali Jani 'Ali head of the Iranian Infantry. "Everyone: soldiers, *pasdaran*, *bassidji*, was ready to die."

On the battlefield, there were 30,000 pasdaran and 10,000 bassidji alongside 40,000 regular soldiers. But who is in charge? Have the pasdaran gained superiority, which they claim, over career military men? Is Iran headed toward a "pasdarization" of the army or rather, toward a merger of the two corps? "That is not a problem," Col 'Ali Jani 'Ali claims. "Our commands are unified." "Now the pasdaran know how to work," notes Col Mohammad Savadi.

And yet, at Ein Khosh, there is a sizable difference. Pasdaran and bassidji make up a bloc. They have the feeling -- justified, in many ways -- of having given Iran the triumph of the Fath because thousands of them sacrificed themselves in a suicide operation that had Iranian troops plunge deeply and rapidly into the Iraqi guard, which was undone by that "tactic of Allah." And at Ein Khosh, we gathered surprising accounts.

Mohamed Azaran, born in Tehran: "I left on foot and destroyed seven tanks. I am happy to kill Iraqi enemies." He proudly wields his RPG grenade launcher. In the other hand is a pistol. He barely has a moustache.

Reza, 16, from Tabriz: "At dawn, we left on a beautiful red Honda. We attacked. After two hours of fighting, my friend the driver was killed by a bullet in the stomach. I took the wheel and someone else replaced me. Nothing more happened to us." At Dezful, Iranian authorities had planned for 25,000 coffins, but they were not all used.

Here, the military is deliberately discreet. The Ein Khosh base looks every bit the pasdar, bassidji fief. "That is normal," explains one pasdaran leader. "We are the soul of the revolution. The Imam and his followers have understood this because the army cadets spend three months with us before going back to their base." That predominance is confirmed by one of the mullahs at the front, Seyyed Hosseyn Hosseyni. Answering our questions, he does not even mention the military: "It is enough to trust the morals of the pasdaran and the bassidji to understand that the final victory is near." And what about these children sent to their deaths? "That is not the first time that we have made sacrifices for Islam," he replies. "All young people want to fight as they are doing and that is why imperialism is opposed to our all-powerful ideology."

Today, Seyyed Hosseyn Hosseyni strolls through the camp handing out oranges to the soldiers. We found the mullah in the midst of a missile-launching base, whose launchers had been cut into pieces by the Iraqis before fleeing. "Even if there were but one 'evildoer' in the world," he declaims, "he would have to be crushed." And the pasdaran entone: "Death to America, death to France, death to Saddam Hussein!" A few kilometers away, in the underground shelters, the staff around Dezful is worried about only one thing: planning the next offensive which, according to experts, is reportedly imminent. Moreover, they have noted important troops movements toward Abadan.

Finally, another event is of importance in the political and military march of Islamic Iran: the coming to the fore of a newcomer previously unknown to the public: Col Seyyed Shirazi, commander in chief of Operation Fath. Already he is nicknamed "Napoleon" by one part of the population anxious to have

a star. Furthermore, a growing number of officers believe in his glory and growing influence with officials of the regime in order to prevent the absorption of the army by the pasdaran. While he is not openly opposed to the guardians of the revolution, Seyyed Shirazi never fails to emphasize the decisive role of the regular army at decisive moments. He recalls that it was the regular army -- and with what determination! -- that led the repression against the rebel Kurds. It was on that occasion that Shirazi, then a captain, gained the attention of Imam Khomeyni. Some of his superiors had in fact tried to get him out of Kurdistan because of the fierceness of his methods. Shirazi immediately went to Qom to meet with the supreme leader of Iran. He returned victorious, now commander in chief of the zone and promoted to the rank of colonel. "Napoleon" Shirazi had charmed the Imam.

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CSO: 4619/96

AFGHANS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST USSR, U. S. IN TEHRAN

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN (IRNA) -- Thousands of Moslem Afghan migrants residing in Tehran set fire

to the U.S. and U.S.S.R. flags, shouting down with the U.S., down with the U.S.S.R., and called for non-interference of the Superpowers in the internal affairs of their country.

The Afghan residents of Tehran staged a march here yesterday morning in condemnation of the Soviet crimes in their homeland on the fourth anniversary of the Marxist

coup d'etat in Afghanistan, April 27.

The marchers, walking from Khorasan square to Imam Khomeini square in southeastern Tehran, issued a 18-point resolution denouncing Taraki's coup and the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet soldiers, and reiterating their armed struggle until the achievement of final victory.

The marchers carried portraits of Imam Khomeini and other political and religious figures of the Islamic Republic and shouted slogans such as, "Afghan, Iran are victorious, down with Babrak (Karmal) and Saddam (Hussein)," and "Islamic unity, Islamic revolution."

The Moslem people of Afghanistan are seeking the establishment of an Islamic system in their country on the same lines as that of the Islamic Republic of Iran, an Afghan university student told IRNA. He said that since the Kremlin-backed coup d'etat of Nur Mohammad Taraki in Afghanistan four years ago, Afghan people started their armed struggle and in spite of suffering and giving many martyrs, refugees and prisoners, they would continue their struggle against the Soviet usurpers. He stressed that the U.S. imperialism had no other objective other than preserving its own imperialistic interests, and the weakening of the legitimate rights of the Afghans.

CSO: 4600/457

DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED IN VARIOUS SECTORS OF ECONOMY

Medicine Production

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Apr 82 p 14

[Text] Zanzan--The committed employees of the pharmaceutical section of the regional organization of the Health Department of Zanzan Province have succeeded in preparing 10 medicines and putting them at the disposal of the patients of urban and rural clinics of the Province.

According to the correspondent of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, the employees of the pharmaceutical section of the Health Department of Zanzan Province who have prepared these 10 medicines--including cough syrup, an anti-fungal ear and nose solution, an anticeptic solution, and an anti-bacterial solution for the mouth and tongue--working towards the goal of self-sufficiency and severing dependence, are also preparing 11 additional medicines, which will gradually be made available.

Poultry Meat Distribution

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Apr 82 p 14

[Text] In a brief interview with the economic correspondent of KEYHAN concerning the level of distribution and procurement of chicken meat, Mohammad Baqer Razavi, the head of the center for the procurement and distribution of chicken meat in Tehran, said: The center for the procurement and distribution of chicken meat, which works under the supervision of the headquarters for economic mobilization of the country, distributes chicken meat in 20 districts of Tehran under the supervision of Islamic councils and with consideration for the population of each district.

Concerning the level of distribution of chicken meat in Tehran, he said: Since last week, it was determined that about 200 tons of fresh chicken meat should be distributed in Tehran region. This amount of chicken meat is to be distributed among the families by sales agents under the supervision of local councils. He added: Since a year ago, when this center was given the responsibility for the distribution of chicken meat, about 40-60 tons of such meat has been distributed in Tehran daily.

Concerning the procurement of chicken meat, Razavi said: This center is not involved in the import of chicken meat. Last year, about 40,000 tons of frozen chicken meat was imported through the center for procurement and distribution of goods in the Ministry of Commerce. The center's main source of chicken meat is fresh meat from domestic chicken farmers. And considering the production increase, we hope to be able to stock up. We also have the resources for packaging at the present time. The governmental Pardis Company, which had facilities for such things as freezing, will put these resources at our disposal. He said: This center, with its limited personnel, has been able to take effective measures concerning violations and taking meat out of Tehran. Presently, 20 traditional slaughterhouses and two industrial slaughterhouses are also working under the supervision of this center.

Report of Central Bank Director

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] In a press conference about the activities of the past three years, the director-general of the Markazi Bank provided correspondents with information concerning the banking system of the country and monetary and banking problems.

Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the director-general of the Markazi Bank of Iran, first, referring to the activities of the banks, said: The banking system carried out last year can be divided into several groups. One concerns the internal problems of the banks, such as personnel problems and the actions and reforms which took place in this regard. Another issue was that we faced economic difficulties and required future planning for the banks.

He said: During the past year, the joint hiring bylaws of the banks were ratified, to be implemented from the beginning of the new year. Among the major activities of the past year were auditing and stabilizing the financial situation of the country's banks. The Revolution Council, after nationalizing the banks, passed a bill; however, during the nationalization, the banks had vast amounts owed them. It was determined that with the balance sheet of the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980, the financial situation of the banks after nationalization be clarified and that the losses of the banks during this period be assumed by the Markazi Bank. Fortunately, this was done. That is, we prepared the balance sheet of all the banks for the period 21 March 1979-20 March 1980. The amount of questionable reserves which we should have received was taken into consideration in order to make the situation of the banks sound. Also, the completion of the management cadre of the banks was one of the steps taken last year.

He added: We were faced with a series of general problems, the most important of which were the economic difficulties of last year, economic stagnation, and the decline in production activities, which were mostly the result of the imposed war of Iraq on Iran. These were among the problems and difficulties which the banks found new ways to eliminate last year, such as granting credit, which was somewhat helpful.

But, it must be noted that becoming free from economic stagnation, in addition to requiring banking activities, is tied completely to fundamental issues such as ownership.

In regards to solutions to the major problems of the banks, he said: Last year, steps were taken to solve the major problems of the banks in connection with the foundation for the oppressed, involving required revolving funds for the activities of companies affiliated with this foundation that are also in debt to the national banking system in order to prevent delinquent debts to the banks and also to pressure the foundation for the oppressed.

On this basis, the foundation for the oppressed made the commitment to pay the money of the above-mentioned companies through the bank up to the level of their assets. Also, within the next two months, similar agreements will be made with the national industries organization in connection with the factories that are in debt to the banks. In the course of these agreements, 600 nationalized companies will be utilized to increase the production of the country.

In the area of planning for the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983, he said: We authorized some of the banks to grant certain credits within the framework of Islamic laws, for instance, to grant credit for bailment of capital. About the elimination of interest, Nurbakhsh said: In order to establish a banking system in which we eliminate interest, for some time, a committee has been working on a plan for the elimination of interest. This plan will be presented to the Cabinet and the Majlis within the year.

About the plan for bank credits, he said: A special committee, under the supervision of the Supreme Council of Banks, is studying the plan for bank credits.

He said: The rate of inflation last year was 23 percent. Of course, double-digit inflation really deserves our attention. Of course, the policies of the government during the period 21 March 1982-20 March 1983 will, hopefully, reduce the rate of inflation. If the government policies concerning the rationing of goods had not been imposed last year, the rate of inflation would certainly have gone higher. He pointed out: The correct use of 600 billion rials of bank credit, which is about the same as the national development budget, can play an important role in improving the economic situation of Iran. Our goal in this regard is to strengthen the supervision branch of the banks in the methods of using credits.

Concerning the economic situation of Iran during the period 21 March 1981-20 March 1982, he said: On the whole, we can summarize the economic situation in the two basic problems that we faced. One was the problem of economic stagnation, which caused a pause in the growth and even negative growth in some economic sectors. Clearly, in the housing sector we had no positive growth. Of course, it was due to the lack of growth in the housing sector and the lack of clarification of the land laws that the investment of the private sector in housing decreased greatly. Secondly, fortunately, the agricultural sector was stable. In other words, not only did we have no

negative growth, but we even had a slight rate of increase. In the first six months of the year, there was also negative growth in the industrial sector, caused mostly by the shortage of raw materials and spare parts.

About the clear monetary policy as it relates to inflation, he pointed out: Next year, the policy of the government will certainly be a closed one, which means that the volume of money in circulation as well as credits will be controlled. We will by no means grant credit to increase demand and consumption. Our credits will only be used in production in order to increase the production capacity of the society.

In conclusion, he referred to the currency situation and the grudging rumors of the Western media and said: When Iraq started the war, it had more than \$32 billion in reserves, which certainly was not comparable to our reserves. With the start of the imposed war and its continuation for more than one and a half years, the Western political analysts saw that Iraq, with its \$32 billion in reserves, had gotten \$24 billion from Saudi Arabia, \$12 billion from Kuwait, and \$6 billion in interest-free loans from the United Arab Emirates. Hence, they were forced to come to the false conclusion that we were making up for the war damages by selling off our gold reserves, getting loans, and selling the jewells. However, one point must not be forgotten, that is, fortunately, our reserves are the power of faith and the perseverance of our people.

Denying all these rumors, he pointed out: By restricting imports, decreasing currency expenses, and budgeting this type of expense, as well as procuring a large amount of needed goods through barter exchange, Iran has been able to solve its currency problems. For this reason, because of the necessary experiences we have gained, we will be able to continue the war through to complete victory.

New Airports

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Apr 82 p 13

[Text] Rasht--The deputy minister for roads and transportation, director of the national aviation organization, and head of the office of meteorology of the country, who has traveled to Gilan Province in order to study the issues of roads and road construction and visit the meteorological station of Anzali Port, participated in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY. Referring to the activities of the national aviation organization and the office of meteorology, he said:

From the beginning of the imposed war, the personnel of [the national] aviation [organization] and the meteorological organization of the country have had a close relationship with the air force and, on the whole, with the military of the Islamic Republic. Because of this, they were able to play a significant role in rapid communication, guidance, and providing

meteorological information to the pilots of supersonic jets of the air force. About the aim of his trip to Gilan Province, brother Nurian also said: On this trip, in addition to introducing brother Momtazi, the new director of Rasht airport, to the airport employees, we also made a visit to the synoptic meteorological station of Anzali Port. Concerning the future programs of this organization in Gilan Province and other areas in the country, he said: With the planning which started last month, we are trying to create airports in the deprived areas of the country, to have flights to those spots, because having a flight to a deprived area of the country will result in the experts of our country, such as physicians, engineers, and contractors, being more attracted to these spots and also, from the communications and transportation standpoints, certain facilities will be provided. In addition, this move will result in services in the areas of medicine, dispatching patients, and others being offered in these regions. He also added: On the whole, we are trying to decentralize this organization and distribute and establish the flights among the cities. The director of national aviation and meteorology said in regards to meteorological activities: Presently, without data and statistics, our programs in agriculture, animal husbandry, dam construction, protecting the environment from pollution, oil discovery, the preservation of environmental well-being, and air and sea navigation cannot succeed. In other words, without meteorological information, development in the areas mentioned will be impossible. In this connection, he emphasized: By providing regular and correct statistics throughout the country, we will be able to give significant help to the agricultural sector. With meteorological information, we will be able to determine what kind of products, where, and when we should plant. In regards to the movement of livestock in animal husbandry, we can give guidance. Among the services to be made available to provide water in the country are data on the levels of rain and snow, the degree of humidity, the level of subterranean water, and the amount of river water, which will be useful especially in dam construction. In addition, in regards to drilling for oil in the Persian Gulf region as well, steps have been taken by the meteorological organization and naval forecasting stations have been created by this organization, to be strengthened according to schedule, as one of our international commitments is to naval forecasting in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and to be responsible for guiding all oil, commercial, and battle ships. We will also soon create a naval forecasting station in Anzali Port. In continuing this interview, the deputy minister of roads and transportation and director of aviation and meteorology of the country said to the correspondent of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY concerning the policy line of this organization: In the current year, in addition to training and raising the level of competence of all the employees of this organization, we have given priority to the expansion of the construction of national airports and preservation of the facilities. We are trying to move according to a schedule and to bring this organization towards complete self-sufficiency because the aviation industry is one of the most dependent industries existing in the country. We have taken very important measures to sever this dependency. Today, we do not even have one foreigner in this organization. This shows that our faithful personnel, through self-sacrifice and extraordinary effort, have had a worthy share in achieving self-sufficiency. The most important step taken in this area is in the upkeep and repair of communication and electronic tools and equipment. Fortunately, part of the building

and repair work on this equipment, which had been done abroad previously, is now being done domestically by our Iranian brothers.

Petrochemicals Agreement

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Apr 82 p 13

[Text] Mahshahr Port, KEYHAN correspondent:

A delegation headed by Engineer Kamal[i]-Taqavi, general manager of the Iran-Japan complex, came to Mahshahr. In an interview with our correspondent, Engineer Kamali-Taqavi announced: The aim of the visit of this delegation to this city is to make a complete evaluation and study of the Iran-Japan complex. In this regard, three groups--technical, project, and contract--have been formed. The technical study group will research and study the problems and the level of damages resulting from the war, which have been great.

Concerning the negotiations between the governments of Iran and Japan for the reconstruction and reactivation of the Iran-Japan company, Engineer Kamali-Taqavi said: To begin the task, three rounds of discussions took place. These talks were successful. God willing, in the next round of negotiations, we will reach complete agreement.

The KEYHAN correspondent asked: If the Japanese partner company is ready to continue the work, what is your decision? He said: We do not see any reason why the Japanese company should not continue its cooperation, because, if the agreement is not carried out, it will not be in the interests of the Japanese government from an international standpoint, considering their global reputation. For this reason, we are absolutely certain that the government of Japan will fully cooperate in this regard. As our work is sacred and God has always been our friend and supporter, we have thusfar been successful.

Engineer Kamali-Taqavi said concerning some of the existing difficulties and problems: Presently, 20,000 war victims reside in Camp B (the town of Hejrat) and 3,000 in Camp A (Kuy-e Towhid) of Mahshahr. Given the war conditions and the fact that we know our dear war victims are living under difficult conditions, and since no matter what this complex is going to do, it will require manpower and housing, the cooperation of the war victims and the foundation for the affairs of war victims in moving the people who are using the Iran-Japan camps is absolutely necessary. This must be done immediately. We all know that we must help the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the best of our ability.

9593

CSO: 4640/268

IRAN

'NVOI' DECRIES ANTI-SOVIET SLOGANS

TA101140 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT
9 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Not Make the Foes of the Revolution Happy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The Iranian nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution, led by Imam Khomeyni, dealt a fatal blow to the foundations of the plundering and despotic domination of world-devouring America--this enemy of mankind--in one of the most sensitive and perhaps the most strategically, economically and militarily sensitive regions for the United States. For this reason the international imperialist, Zionist and reactionary front has only one objective: the liquidation of the gains of the Iranian revolution and the bringing to power in Iran of a moderate and middle-of-the-road government favored by Reagan.

To achieve this goal the great satan has not and will not pause even for one moment. It has not refrained and will not refrain from committing any crime. The American world-devourers have not concealed this satanic aim, and have always acknowledged it openly.

No day passes without the great satan and its agents resorting to a plot, provocation, ruse or ploy against the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whether within the country or abroad. This is a fact of which all are completely aware, be they government figures and officials of the Islamic Republic or the struggling and ever-present-on-the-scene Iranian people. For this reason the disclosure of the crimes, plots and provocations of the great satan and its Iranian agents and mercenaries by the responsible authorities and the government figures of the Islamic Republic, and the resounding chants of "Death to America, death to the great satan" in all gatherings, marches and meetings is very natural.

No day passes without some part of our homeland or some gathering lifting the curtain on the crimes and plots of world-devouring America, of its puppets in the region, and of its Iranian agents and lackeys against the revolution and its gains. All these gatherings justly and rightly start and end with the main slogan of the nation and the revolution, namely the slogan of

"Death to America." No day or week passes without the imam of the nation, the president, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, the prime minister or other top official of our homeland recounting some of the plots and crimes of the United States and its agents. The response of our struggling people to world-devouring America at these gatherings is always the chant of "Death to the great satan."

Hojjat Ol-Eslam Kho'iniha, deputy speaker of the Islamic Majlis, engages in disclosing the crimes and plots of the criminal America from the rostrum of the Majlis, and the committed Majlis deputies approve his remarks by the slogan of "Death to America." In exposing U.S. imperialism, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'iniha rightly states before the struggling people in Ahvaz that America covets our honor and dignity; America wants us to be its subservient lackeys; it wants us to place all our resources and wealth at its disposal and to make Iran a consumer market for its surplus goods. The resounding chants of "Death to America and death to the great satan" at this gathering is a completely logical reaction by the people. However, what is unnatural and illogical and contrary to Islamic ethics and to fairness is the inclusion of the slogan of "Death to the Soviet Union" amid the revolutionary slogans of the people.

The resounding chants of "Death to America, death to the great satan" at Friday prayer ceremonies in various towns in response to the remarks of Friday prayer leaders concerning the crimes, plots, ruses and ploys of U.S. imperialism--this foe of mankind--as a legitimate reaction of the people to its sworn enemy is a logical attitude. However, raising anti-Soviet slogans at these ceremonies without presenting any sort of proof and basis is a damaging and illogical phenomenon and is contrary to the imam's and the revolution's line.

Scores of examples are presented of the crimes and plots of world-devouring America in this or that gathering. Often at these same gatherings they also talk about the very correct stance and effective reaction of the Soviet Union toward this or that plot of world-devouring America. Yet, certain hands whether in the revolution's institutions or in Friday prayer ceremonies or in this or that organ, by raising the slogan of "Death to the Soviet Union" amid the slogans of "Death to America, death to the great satan" in fact, as the imam has said, strive to negate U.S. imperialism. Evidence indicates that certain individuals at the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran as well engage with enormous relish and enthusiasm in relaying such instances. This situation cannot but arouse the concern and dissatisfaction of our struggling ever-on-the-scene people who recognize well their friends and enemies.

The people are well aware that the Soviet Union and socialist countries, genuine labor movements and the movement of the world's nonaligned countries are the only powerful forces that are struggling with the utmost consistence against international imperialism, headed by world-devouring America. For this reason when the people see and even hear from the voice and vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran that in the revolution's institutions or Friday prayer ceremonies and in gatherings simultaneously with the main slogan

of the nation and the revolution, namely the slogan of "Death to America," a certain group deliberately or on the basis of superficiality and blind fanaticism raises the slogan of "Death to the Soviet Union." They cannot but be doubtful of the goodwill of some of the authorities.

The Soviet Union, socialist countries and nonaligned and anti-imperialist countries are the sincere friends and supporters of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Hurling abuse at these friends never was and is in keeping with the dignity of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the interest of our popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

CSO: 4640/295

IRAN

EGYPTIAN POLICY ON IRAN REVIEWED

GF111600 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Egypt's position against Khomeyni's regime and warnings by Egyptian President Mubarak concerning the danger of the export of the chaos created by Khomeyni's Islamic revolution are further increasing Iran's isolation. Mubarak said in a press interview: Egypt will decisively fight against any action or plan which results in destabilization of the Persian Gulf or causes a threat to the national integrity of the countries of the area. The remarks by the Egyptian President, which more or less reflect the policy of other countries of the Middle East, are the result of the idle talk and the rubbish spoken by the leaders of the Islamic Republic.

Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, a 60-year-old student of Khomeyni whose immense stupidity has become clear to our compatriots, following a so-called in-depth analysis of the Middle East which indicates the depth of his "political knowledge," said that the countries of the region will not enjoy peace until the regime in Iraq is toppled. He added that the Iraqi nation must accept the freedom-giving invitation of Islam.

We have to ask this eminent theologian and Khomeyni's crown prince; why and in the hope of what (?achievements) should the people of Iraq or indeed any people of the region accept the Islam of blood and madness of the professional mourners of Qom? What logic indicates that the destiny of individuals should be put in the hands of people such as Lajevardi, Khalkhali or Reyshahri?

In a statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry [in support of Montazeri's remarks], it is claimed that the Islamic Republic will support the independence of the small countries of the Persian Gulf against direct or indirect expansionism by the United States. Of course, in the (?opinion) of the shameless philosophers of the Islamic Republic, support for the small countries of the area meant dispatching terrorists to Bahrain--whose trial continues. Struggling against U.S. expansionism means a surface pretence to independence but sales of oil to Washington in secret.

We clearly observe the results of the policies of the sick brains of the Islamic Republic. A country like Egypt, which has no common border with us and has shown its dislike for useless chaos and war, is siding against us today since it knows what the future of the countries of the region will be should Khomeyni's regime continue.

SHARIAT'MADARI-CIA 'CONNECTION' REVEALED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN (IRNA) -The Majlis Vice-Speaker, Hujatuleslam Khoiniha, revealed in an interview broadcast over the Iranian television Wednesday night. More connection between Kazem Shariatmadari and the CIA, through the ex-shah's intelligence organization, SAVAK. He said that in addition to the recently foiled coup plot against the Islamic Republic, Shariatmadari had been further involved in a series of counterrevolutionary activities ever since the culmination of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The Hujatuleslam revealed that the Shariatmadari himself was the origin of a series of counterrevolutionary trends against the popular aligned elements such as Moqaddam Maragheh and Hassan Nazih (two former officials who held sensitive posts after the revolution and who in fact came into power through the recommendation of Shariatmadari himself.)

Hujatuleslam Khoiniha presented documents revealing Shariatmadari's close connection with and support for the ex-shah and his intelligence service. According to these documents, taken from the former US Embassy in Tehran by the Muslim students following the line of the Imam, the pseudo religious leader was a firm backer of the defunct shah's "reforms" for the oppressed nation of Iran but he pretend-

ed to be against the shah's policy in a bid to preserve his own 'political' status. The documents presented by Khoiniha, were among shredded secret diplomatic documents which have been painstakingly pasted together by the Muslim students who took over the US den of spies in 1979.

According to the documents Shariatmadari was even paid by the SAVAK and very willingly cooperated with this horrible organization. Considering his good and friendly relations with the SAVAK of the ex-shah, the CIA entered the field to make an overall evaluation of the so-called Ayatollah's status to find out whether he could serve the US interests in Iran properly or not? After some evaluation the CIA thought to make a "religious authority" of this pro-shah element so that he could become popular among the Muslim people of Iran and the peoples in Islamic countries of the region. The main objective of the CIA, according to the existing documents, was to bring into power a government in Iran which would guarantee US interests in the country.

Khoiniha said in conclusion of his remarks that more documents would be disclosed in a near future on the same issue.

CSO: 4600/459

VELAYATI WARNS HUSSEIN AGAINST ATTACKING IRAN'S NEIGHBORS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN, (IRNA) — Heading a mission comprising officials of the ministries of foreign affairs, commerce, oil, higher education, mines and metals, and Islamic Guidance, and a number of Majlis deputies, Foreign Minister Velayati left Tehran yesterday morning at 10:30 local time for New Delhi.

This trip is on the invitation of the Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Prior to departure for India, the foreign minister said the visit was to develop bilateral political, economic, commercial and oil relations and to strengthen the common friendship between Iran and India.

He said he will outline Iran's stands vis-a-vis the venue of the upcoming Non-Aligned Conference.

Commenting on Saddam's recent remark that the Arab countries' silence would lead to his fall, the Foreign Minister said, "It could be concealed for a short time only and as time went on, the people of the world would realize Saddam's true nature and Iran's rightful ambassador to Iran and some Foreign Ministry officials.

Reports from New Delhi said Velayati arrived here and told reporters on arrival that his country would not only demand Iraqi withdrawal but also compensation for damages as a condition for ending the imposed war.

He denied that Soviet aircraft had recently bombed certain areas in Iran but added their planes had crossed the Iranian border once before and "we had given a suitable answer."

He said one of his reasons for visiting India was because India had a large Moslem population and "we are naturally interested in their destiny and feel closer to India."

stands, he said.

The Foreign Minister added that Saddam would naturally be isolated more among his neighbors with the victories of Iran in the warfronts.

He said Iran felt obliged to safeguard the sovereignty and rights of Moslem countries, neighboring Iran, such as the United Arab Emirates.

He announced Iran will definitely sever Saddam's hands if he invaded the United Arab Emirates.

Upon his departure, the foreign minister was seen off at the airport by the Indian

GUARDS' HIGHHANDEDNESS, DOMESTIC ILLS DISCUSSED

GF111840 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT
11 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, the attacks on urban houses with rockets, RPG-7's and (?missiles) are one more example of the innovations of the government of Khomeyni's Islamic Republic. Rockets are weapons for the battlefield, for confrontation with cannon, tanks and the strongholds of combatant forces. But now Khomeyni's guards are threatening people with rockets. As soon as they (?approach) the people's houses, they bring them down on the heads of the residents.

To say that this act is barbaric is an understatement because Khomeyni's regime has exceeded that limit. Is the execution of little children the only inhuman act that we can reprimand perpetrators for committing, or is it only one more inhuman act? Is the shooting of those injured on the roadsides and taking them to cemeteries rather than to hospitals an act of human kindness? We should ask those who commit such bestial acts how it is possible that they permit themselves to burn the dry and wet together [presumably to kill the guilty and innocent]. Nothing is surprising from a regime whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent people.

A nation in which more than 4 million persons are languishing in unemployment, most of them leading a life of (?squalor) and barely able to procure the (?necessities) of life, cannot be called prosperous. They continue to struggle to subsist. In the same manner, housing, food, clothing, health, security and so on, which are the blessings of God, have been denied them by this so-called Islamic Republic. [passage indistinct]

Dear listeners, these are merely signs of the wrath of the Almighty. God himself should forsake such a nation which has closed the doors to its own salvation and opened its gates to its own deprivation.

One of these curses is war--the same despicable war which has destroyed the flowers of our tens of thousands of our youths, rendered millions homeless and [word indistinct] the tune of billions of tumans on our cities and villages. Another example of this pillage is what we have just told you. This is not a sign of strength if the regime attacks residential houses in the capital of the country with rockets. It is a sign of weakness, lack of (?discipline)--a sign of unrest and disruption. If these signs, these overt and [word indistinct] signs, do not bring us to our senses, we should once more seek God's succor instead of taking a (?lackadaisical) attitude.

QOM OFFICE SENT 2,000 ULEMA TO FRONTS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] **TEHRAN (IRNA)** --Members of Qom Tablighat (efforts to make Islam better understood) office, along with its head, Abai, met and conferred yesterday with the Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani. Abai informed the Majlis speaker on the activities of the office saying that 2,000 members of the Ulema had been dispatched to the warfronts since the inception of the Iraqi imposed war on Iran, 170 of whom have been martyred.

He added that more than 500 Ulema had been commissioned to various spots of the country ever since the beginning of the Iranian New Year (March 21st), and that the office had trained more than 200 professors.

He also noted that they had augmented the office's activities in the West and East Azarbaijan provinces (northwest Iran) for they knew what Shar'iatmadari had been doing there

The Majlis speaker then said although he was familiar with the said office's activities, the statistics presented to him, all attested that they have been working similar to a government office with such a scanty budget and little facilities.

He added that their office's work indicated that the Islamic revolution's path was not devoid of direction and reason. He stated that the presence of Ulema in the war fronts, boosted the morale of the soldiers and since the Ulema were feeding the revolution, there was so much propaganda carried out against them.

The Majlis speaker concluded that God was helping the people who were striving in Iran and thus problems were being eradicated quickly. He said that it was only with the help of God, that all destructive elements have been destroyed from the path of the Islamic Revolution.

CSO: 4600/458

IRAN

CLANDESTINE RADIO QUOTES MONARCHIST EMIGRE PAPER

NC121306 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 11 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The HAMVATAN publication, the organ of Iranian patriots living in the FRG, carries an article entitled "The Proportion of Forces" in which it discusses the relative merits of each of the political organizations that oppose the clerical regime and claim the country's leadership and how they all consider itself as the most suitable group to seize the rule after Khomeyni's downfall. This article presents a new analysis of the immense force of patriots and describes the logical and commotionless movements of these strugglers as a turning point in the process of liberating movements that will finally impose their will on the reestablishment of a rule of law rising from the people.

The organ of the organization of Iranian patriots living in the FRG writes: It should be explained without shortsightedness or, God forbid, without ruling out the struggles by other groups that the clarity of the position and wants of the monarchists are the elements which have caused them to become the most important antiregime force. In other words, while a group or individual leaves the country's future in the trust of an ambiguous system with a more ambiguous constitution--and often a constitution similar to that of the theocratic constitution--or another group or individual is still in the process of weighing Iran's [1906] constitution, the monarchists are emphasizing the need for the shah's return to the country as a symbol of national unity and the careful implementation of the constitution. They have thus clarified their stance and objective and have abstained from making any contradictory or ambiguous statements.

Actually, it can be said that the Iranian nation--which once welcomed Khomeyni and became entangled in the web of the present calamity because it could not envisage the future or lacked sufficient alertness--is not prepared to descend into the well holding onto a decaying rope, unreeled and held by uncertain individuals and to again involve itself in another calamity. The 1978 experience is sufficient for the Iranian nation.

In this article, HAMVATAN refers to the age group formations in the monarchist groups and writes: The most important and clear point in monarchist groups is the participation of youths in them. At a time when opponents and those feigning opposition have always claimed and continue to claim that monarchist groups are formed of a group of people who enjoyed rank and power during the past era, and most of whom are middle-aged and older, the wide presence of youths from 18 to 25 years of age, has put an end to such malicious propaganda. It can now clearly be seen that an Iranian youth in his twenties takes up arms with the objective to overthrow the illegal regime and to revive the historic and legal system, and a 15-year-old adolescent--with the same objective--overtly and covertly distributes statements and pamphlets. The active participation of such youths in the various demonstrations, marches and meetings held in various parts of the world over the past 3 years has always been tangible and undoubted. The turning of these youths to organizations and groups supporting the constitution of Iran has granted an active motivation to such organizations and groups and has rid them of their initial stagnation. The participation of youths in such organizations and political movements actually manifests their disillusionment over any type of anti-national ideology or opportuhtnistic policies. Since the inception of Khomeyni's fascist and anti-Iranian domination, they have had sufficient opportunity to compare the past and the present, and they are no longer prepared to place the future of the country once again into the hands of fate or to let someone delineate their country's future system for them. They are not prepared to let all this happen and afterward utter such words as "I was misled and deceived" to acquit themselves.

Ending the article, HAMVATAN writes: For the majority of Iranian youths there is one law vis-a-vis the theocratic constitution and that is the Iranian constitution, the correct and precise implementation of which insures our national sovereignty.

CSO: 4640/295

IRAN

CLANDESTINE RADIO URGES ARMY TO DESTROY REGIME

GF131748 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT
13 May 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, LE MONDE has, as usual, taken the side of Khomeyni's regime instead of analyzing factual reports. It stated that the role of the Islamic committees, revolution guards and mobilization forces have been far more important and decisive than [word indistinct] the army, which is suspected by the government of Khomeyni's regime since it still considers itself the imperial army.

We see fit to remind you that the Free Voice of Iran always carries foreign press material for the benefit of its listeners. However, due to the insults in this editorial--which has no signature--against the zealous and patriotic army brothers, we will not translate this article, which no doubt the information and espionage machinery of the embassy of the Islamic Republic in France has had a hand in. We use the opportunity to announce and warn the soldiers, NCO's and officers of the armed forces of Iran, whether ground, naval or air forces, that they should first destroy the regime which, irrespective of all the sacrifices by the armed forces and their blood shed for the homeland, still considers them a foreign force and unreliable, and then defend the homeland.

Iranian officers have not yet forgotten that Khomeyni in a speech 2 weeks ago shamelessly told the guards: Go and marry the widows of these officers who are being killed in the war. Such is the thanks of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the great leader of the revolution of Khomeyni's regime for the soldiers, NCO's and officers of Iran.

CSO: 4640/295

IRAN

COMMENTS ON BEN YAHIA'S 'EXECUTION'

GF070815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] With sad hearts and warm tears, millions of our people attended today [6 May] the funeral of the Islamic nation's deceased Seddik Ben Yahia and his martyred comrades who were killed by the oppressive and tyrannical rulers of Baghdad and whose chaste, shredded bodies have become a new score to be added to the record of the Baghdad regime. Our struggling people were alarmed by this grave incident and went forth as one man today to express the woe that has befallen them. They went out to cheer the new martyr who has joined the caravan of devoted martyrs.

Ben Yahia was doomed to be martyred on the soil of the Islamic Republic, the soil of martyrdom and chaste blood, so that his blood would mix with the blood of his brothers of the Islamic Republic and so that this mixture would demonstrate the cohesion of the Iranian and Algerian revolutions and of the congeniality of both revolutions' martyrs. Ben Yahia and his comrades were martyred by a hating sword which Saddam has always brandished against our struggling people, against the little children and peaceful sons of our people. This mad sword has chopped off the heads of thousands of elderly people who could not wage war. Long before Saddam's sword was brandished against our people, it mowed down thousands of good sons of the Iraqi people. Some of them died in prisons and detention camps and others stood on the scaffold to face their fate patiently and steadfastly.

Saddam's hatred for the human race and Islam and his rejection of patriots and patriotism have turned him into a living nightmare. This nightmare does not threaten the patient people of Iraq only. The peoples of the entire world are not spared the fire of his hatred.

This state is manifested through the dozens of crimes he had perpetrated deliberately and premeditatedly. The last, but not least, of these crimes was the crime of downing the Algerian airplane that was carrying the guests of the Islamic Republic. The crime will not stop at this point. So long as the criminal motives exist in this regime, the file of the regime's crimes

will remain open to more killing and jeopardizing of innocent lives. Any explicit denunciation of this crime will be an utter denunciation of the criminal motives of the Saddam regime and Saddam's aggressor executioners and a conspicuous denunciation of a new phenomenon that overwhelms international relations and humanitarian bonds--a phenomenon that ignores values and international norms.

Saddam, who ordered his executioners to down the Algerian plane, has committed a multiple crime. The first crime was ignoring international norms and regulations. His encroachment upon the lives of the martyrs was a clear encroachment upon laws that guarantee the safety and security of civil aircraft carrying innocent people.

His second crime was murdering the foreign minister of an Arab state while claiming that he was the protector of Arabism and the most tenacious defender of Arab nationalism. It has become clear that he is no more than [words indistinct] who cares for nothing but carrying out the plans of his masters even if at the expense of the Arabs or Arab nationalism.

The third crime which Saddam committed by attacking the Algerian airplane was the clear violation of the airspace of the independent state of Turkey, which witnessed Iraqi fighters chasing the Algerian airplane within its airspace. Saddam will realize the meaning of this flagrant violation and the punishment for it in international norms, especially when such violation leads to the fate the Algerian airplane suffered.

The fourth crime which this murderous regime committed was the serious attempt to abort any peace based on justice and equity, forgetting the loads of slogans proclaimed daily by its media trumpets--slogans that call for peace and reconciliation. It has become clear to everyone that all these slogans are nothing but falsehood and haggling by the rulers of Baghdad in the course of their expansionist activities and interests and their deep hatred of mankind, norms and values.

The answer to these crimes should correspond to the hatred that fills Saddam's heart. The answer to the crime of the assassination of Ben Yahia and his comrades will not be enough if it is restricted to statements of denunciation because the crime is greater than this response. The blood of martyrs is much more precious than all verbal methods. The answer to this crime should be at least equal the precious lives that were lost.

This answer is what Saddam has started to receive as of today from our brave soldiers who held the funeral for Ben Yahia on the warfronts by marching toward the strongholds of the aggressors in the (Fathi) district shouting for revenge for the chaste Algerian revolutionary blood that was shed on the free soil of Islam. Yes, this is the only answer understood by all cowardly aggressors, the one which the whole world can grasp.

The reaction should correspond to the occasion. This is what the Islamic Republic promised the world's peoples and particularly the Muslim Algerian people when it persistently announced that the forces of Islam will avenge the lives of martyrs. The names of Ben Yahia and his comrades [words indistinct] on the fronts of right versus wrong.

CSO: 4604/31

IRAN

COMMENTARY SAYS IRAQ BEHIND PLANE CRASH

GF050505 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Iraqi regime has added one more to its series of crimes by downing the plane carrying guests of the Islamic Republic of Iran from fraternal Algeria. The Saddam regime carried out this plot motivated by many things, more than enough to indict the criminal against whom penal measures must be taken because of the violation of all international norms and regulations.

The world today is faced with a heinous crime whose motives are clear. In law there is a rule which says: Look for the motive and then you will find the criminal. In order to find the criminal, we have to shed light on the air piracy which led to the death of Algerian Foreign Minister Ben Yahia and his colleagues, the members of the Algerian delegation who came to bolster the fraternal ties between Iran and Algeria. Those who have an interest in the martyrdom of Ben Yahia and his colleagues in such a tragic way are in the ruling regime in Baghdad, whose sinister motives and inherent malice have driven it to commit this heinous crime. The question is: What is the Saddamist regime's interest in committing the crime of downing the Algerian plane?

First, everybody knows the devilish intentions characterizing the Saddamist malice against the steadfastness and confrontation front, of which Algeria is a major party. Saddam has been hostile to this front which was formed as a reaction to the Camp David treason that included various parties, including the Saddamist regime, which is well known for its strong inclination to implement the rest of the Camp David plot including the tyrannical aggression against the people and land of the Islamic Republic.

This malice by the Saddam regime drove him to declare the secret and open war against all parties to the front which are currently preparing for an important conference to discuss the stage after the fictitious Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the U.S. presence on Arab land. The agent regime in Baghdad has been thinking of dealing a blow to the steadfastness and confrontation front

for some time. It carried out this plot when it found its prey, the plane carrying an important figure of the major party of the steadfastness and confrontation front, the Algerian foreign minister.

The second motive behind this crime is envy and malice against the Islamic Republic. Reports reaching Iraqi intelligence circles showed that this visit would bolster the fraternal economic, political and cultural ties between Iran and Algeria. This would deal a deadly blow to the regime which tries to impair Arab relations with the Islamic Republic and to depict its aggressive war against the Islamic Republic as a war by the Arab nation against the Persians.

Saddam's regime believed that Ben Yahia's visit to Iran would make it lose all its cards and weaken it in facing the media, unable to justify its aggression by false pretenses. Saddam, who established his regime on foreign interests, is afraid of any Arab or Islamic rapprochement. He believes that such rapprochement will be at the expense of his regime's false identity when he tries the robe of Arabism and fateful Arab causes. This rapprochement will also be at the expense of his chauvinist ideas calling for separating Arabism from Islam. This regime believed that Ben Yahia's visit would manifest this conception of which it is afraid and is fiercely fighting. That is why it quickly tried to put an end to such an attempt. The attempt came [words indistinct] which the regime will sooner or later bear its results.

The third motive behind the Saddamist crime was to put a decisive end to the cohesion of the Islamic and Algerian revolutions, the revolutions of 100,000 martyrs and 1 million martyrs. The thing that frightens Saddam most is the cohesion of the revolutionaries and the unity of revolutions because this will destroy the interests of his imperialist masters and end imperialist interests in the region. [passage indistinct]

It seems that Saddam's regime has treated the Algerian attempt to mediate the war as a personal insult. It tried to put an end to it by downing the plane which carried innocent people whose good intentions motivated them to make this initiative.

The last motive which made the Baghdad pirates commit this heinous crime is Algeria's recently announced stand toward the parties which tried to return the Egyptian regime to Arab ranks, saying that these parties are rendering the best service to Camp David by carrying out this mission. Saddam's regime was greatly touched at this stand because it felt the statement was aimed at it. Thus it has to seek revenge and (?excrete) its venom and malice against Algeria, the free country, the country of steadfastness and confrontation, the country of the 1 million martyrs, and against a new martyr who has joined the caravan of the land of martyrs, the land of Islam.

CSO: 4604/31

IRP ORGAN CLAIMS SAUDI ARABIA WAS BEHIND RECENT 'PLOT'

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 28 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The discovery of the new overthrow conspiracy in which Sadeq Khan "Qotb"[pivot]zadeh was the main player and in which Shari'atmadari, as a "pivot," cooperated brought out the open new points reaching beyond the borders. Putting the support of the criminal gang, the "frasahtyosialism," aside, the issue of the involvement of the functionary Saudi regime in these events and the cooperation of that regime with the so-called overthrow network is one of the interesting points which exposes many of the turncoats of the dependent regimes of the region.

In the confessions of 'Abbasi, Shari'atmadari's son-in-law, we heard that Amir 'Abdollah, Khaled's brother, had held an audience with a number of the network members in Riyadh, promised them cooperation, welcomed the visit of Shari'atmadari to Saudi Arabia, and cooperated with the propaganda buglers of the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

No one doubts the hostility of international Zionism and global oppression, headed by the United States toward the Islamic revolution. For this reason, the noises heard over the radios of Israel, the United States, England, and Germany and other radios of oppression as well as the accusations and slander against the Islamic Republic seem quite natural and normal. But what is also interesting is the number of lies which come from the lips of the dependent rulers of the region. The radios of the regimes ruling Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and the Sudan and other functionary regimes of the region have, since the day of the victory of the Islamic revolution, continually accused the Islamic Republic of Iran of trying to invade its neighbors. This great, groundless lie has been told by the rulers of the region in an attempt to show an ugly side to the face of the Islamic revolution and present the regime of the Islamic Republic as dominating and aggressive. In this way, they were trying to create an obstacle of poisonous propaganda in the face of the penetration of the values and standards of the Islamic revolution into the countries of the region and to prevent the exportation of the revolution. This lie had, for a while, found its way into the minds of the uninformed people throughout the world by way of the force of the noisy propaganda of the rulers of the region and their masters. But now, this propaganda conspiracy has been exposed, as have other conspiracies of the enemies of the Islamic revolution, and has brought infamy to the traitors.

The confessions of 'Abbasi, who, despite his claims in his foolish attempt at cleverness, was one of the main elements of the overthrow and major operators of the Satanic organization of this Shari'atmadar[i], uncovered the ugly face of the functionary Saudi regime and made it clear that it is the Saudi regime which is trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. All the efforts of the rulers of Riyadh to show the Islamic Republic as an aggressor have been made to distract the minds of the people of the region from their intended conspiracies against the Islamic revolution. The recent attempt of Shari'atmadari to travel to Saudi Arabia is also another sign of the expansive efforts of the functionary Saudi regime to interfere in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran; because if the rulers of Riyadh had not agreed to the entry of this Shari'atmadar[i] to Saudi Arabia, he would not have been able to travel to that country.

What occurs in this region of the world each day resembles more and more miracles, miracles which uncover the polluted and treacherous faces of the functionaries who hypocritically and through duplicity call themselves the servants of the two shrines, but use all their might to uproot a regime which has risen with the blood of the best offspring of Islam to revitalize the teachings of the Koran and to protect the sanctity of the two shrines. In truth, what else but the grace of God could have exposed the faces of inposters and tricksters such as Shari'atmadari, King Khaled, and their other accomplices, who on the surface shed crocodile tears but secretly draw their swords against the honorable prophet of Islam?

It is interesting that Qotbzadeh, after being dismissed from his official position, intended to publish a newspaper called VAL'ASR, the same way that King Khaled calls himself the servant of the two shrines, Bani-Sadr published ENQELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper, and the sympathizers of Bani-Sadr and Qotbzadeh published MIZAN newspaper to show the scale and standards of truth and justice! And we saw that following the VAL'ASR of Qotbzadeh came, "Lo, man is in a state of loss," and King Khaled, instead of being a servant of the two shrines, turned out to be a traitor to the two shrines. The same way that Bani-Sadr, under the title of ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, intended to overthrow the Islamic revolution, the friends of MIZAN did not listen to [the Koranic instruction], "Do not tip the scales," and became a scale to betray the noble profession of journalism throughout history and an insult to "the pen and all that it writes."

Today, before the curtains have been drawn aside and "the day when secrets are revealed" arrives, the faces of the hypocrites and the defeated have been exposed.

It would be good if the touchstone of experience comes to the fore, so that the face of he who is flawed turns black.

9593

CSO: 4640/284

RAFSANJANI TERMS CULTURAL REVOLUTION ESSENTIAL

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 2

[Text] Tehran, (RNA)--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani said to a group of college students here Wednesday that the Cultural Revolution which had started in the wake of college unrest in Iran two years ago had been an integral part of the Islamic Revolution.

He said the Cultural Revolution in Iran had been in fact instituted by a people with conscience and insight, who could no longer tolerate the chaotic situation in the colleges after the culmination of the Islamic Revolution.

The Hujjatoleslam who was talking in a meeting with student members of the solidarity office said that the principal goal to be pursued in the Iranian colleges was the making of a people who could be called true Muslims.

He noted also that fair opportunity should be given to those who are unsympathetic with the Islamic Revolution, since once given the opportunity and personal attention, they are likely to adapt themselves to Islam and Islamic Revolution.

He said however, that insofar as pertains to selection criteria, those who have fought against the Islamic Revolution and also those who are judged to have been corrupted beyond a certain level should not be accepted in the colleges.

The statement of Hujjatoleslam Rafsanjani outlined ethical standards to be followed by the colleges in the task of screening applicants.

Colleges and universities throughout the country were closed down two years ago in the wake of continuing clashes between students due to dissenting partisan spirit, which had turned the campuses into fronts for fighting against opposition groups.

The outlawed Mujahedin Khalq Organization as well as leftist students were identified as the main causes of college unrest.

CSO: 4600/459

KHATAMI: ECONOMIC TIES WITH NEIGHBORS UNRELATED TO THEIR POLITICS

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 2 May 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

TEHRAN -- The head of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), Hujjatul-Islam Khatami, in an exclusive interview with the IRNA, stated yesterday that the establishment of economic relations with neighbors does not mean the acceptance of their political stands by us.

When the Hujjatul-Islam was asked to comment on the brutal attacks of counter-revolutionaries on Muslim students, following the Imam's line abroad in the wake of the disclosing of the recent conspiracy and the dismissal of Shariatmadari from his religious authority as well as the support of the West Germany's Police from counter-revolutionary elements, Khatami said, "among all the members of the Islamic Associations in Europe whom I am closely acquainted with, you can never find a person belonging to the high class of the society."

"However, whatever, happening abroad is the continuation of events which are taking place in Iran. That is,

the group which is led by Bani-sadr, Rajavi and Moezzi, who are relying on imperialism, attack the masses of people who are followers of Imam Khomeini."

In regard to the withdrawal of Israelis from Sinai, Khatami declared that the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai was the continuation of the implementation of the Zionist-US Camp David accord which was only for the fortification of the bases of Israel in the occupied lands.

"It is funny," he went on to say, "when we see that after so many years of occupation, an aggressor force (Israel) offers the same land to the forces of NATO which is the tool for the establishment of oppressive domination of imperialism across the world. This affair is the most frustrating for the Muslim nation of Egypt and all oppressed of the world," he added.

Focusing on the usurping policy of Israelis, the Hujjatul-Islam said that all these mischievous moves of Israel and the withdrawal of its forces from Sinai in particular, are taking place in a time when the

Golan Heights have been annexed to other occupied lands and South Lebanon is bombarded by Israeli jet fighters. "Israel may occupy other lands of Arabs particularly when it sees the victories of Iranians over Iraqis," he asserted.

Khatami was asked if he could comment on the recent contracts signed between Iran and other neighboring countries. He said that it was natural for Iran to strengthen its relations with its neighboring states and with those Muslim countries in particular under the framework of the principles of the Islamic Republic.

Of course, it should be said that any contract is considered in Majlis to evaluate its materialistic and spiritualistic interests for the Islamic Republic of Iran prior to its signing with other countries, he added.

Having economic relations with our neighboring countries reduces the level of economic dependence on the imperialist powers and of course, it does not mean that we agree to their political stand. The respected Iranian officials should bear in mind that a good economic deal with a country should not drag Iran into a compromising stand Khatami said.

CSO: 4600/460

IRI AMBASSADOR IN BONN DISCLAIMS MAINZ INCIDENT

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN, April 28 (IRNA) — Hadi Ghaffari, a Majlis deputy, Tuesday protested against allegations of the mass media in the Federal Republic of Germany on his involvement in the recent clashes between counter-revolutionaries and students sympathetic to the Islamic Republic, in Mainz, W.Germany.

In a letter of protest submitted to the West German Ambassador to Tehran, Ghaffari said that the Federal Republic of Germany had not hesitated to attribute any allegations and columnies to the Islamic Revolution of Iran and its leadership after the victory of the revolution.

The film shown by West German TV network a few days ago, the letter added, belonged to demonstrations prior to the victory of the revolution while it was misrepresented as being relevant to recent clashes, and that Ghaffari was involved in it.

Earlier the German press reported that a number of ulema, including Hadi Ghaffari, had been seen on the scene of the clashes. Ghaffari noted that he was awaiting a strict denial by the West German officials of what had been attributed to him otherwise he would take legal measures.

Meanwhile the Iranian Ambas-

sador to Bonn, Mehdi Navab, denied any connection between the Iranian Embassy and what had happened in Mainz. He said that the German police admitted to having arrested only 65 Iranian Muslim students while the correct figure was 100.

A Muslim student commenting on the incident said that Iranian counterrevolutionaries in Germany broke into the Muslim students' dormitories on Friday night and shattered all the windows. When the Muslim students requested the German police to establish order, the police said they had no right to stay there. Therefore the students undertook to keep the security of the area, but later were faced with counter-revolutionaries being supported by the German police, he said.

In a statement by the Union of Muslim Students Associations in Europe it was said that some of the Muslim students were wounded and hospitalized while more than 100 others were being kept in West German jails. The statement added that since the international arrogance had lost its main puppet, Kazem Shariatmadari, in the recent foiled coup plot, it endeavored to choke the Islamic Revolution's voice outside of the country.

VOICE, VISION CHIEF NEGOTIATES TV EXCHANGES

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] TEHRAN, April 28 (IRNA)

— Mr. Mohammad Hashemi, the head of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran (VVIR), who had travelled to Yugoslavia, West Germany, Switzerland, Libya, and Algeria, to analyze VVIR's cooperation with the said countries, returned to Tehran this morning.

In the airport, he called his 16-day trip to those countries satisfactory.

The struggles of the Muslim people of Iran against Eastern and Western imperialism, especially the world-devouring U.S. and its satellites, and the adverse propaganda Iran was bearing, were discussed with Algerian officials, said Hashemi, when speaking to IRNA in Algiers prior to the conclusion of his visit to Algeria Tuesday afternoon.

He said in a meeting with the Algerian information minister, Muslim unity and their overall cooperation in fighting against the Zionist regime was discussed and views on the necessity of a deep cultural revolution along with political revolutions in Islamic countries were exchanged.

Commenting on the objectives of his tour abroad, the managing director said that in his visit to Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Libya and Algeria, he had discussed the exchange of TV productions and movie films as well as the purchase of some necessary cinema and TV equipment.

The main objective, he added, was to exchange cinema and TV productions with friendly Muslim countries as well as with the Non-Aligned Movement's member states.

Hashemi noted that drafts of agreements for the exchange of TV programs and news were prepared in Yugoslavia and Libya and also another agreement was signed in Algeria in the same field.

Meanwhile, he added, discussions were held for the utilization of radio transmitters in Algeria to relay the voice of the Islamic Republic to broadcast its Arabic programs to the countries which do not receive it.

In a separate talk with IRNA the managing director of Algerian radio and TV said that the two Muslim countries of Iran and Algeria had common enemies since they had common objectives. The more they strengthened their solidarity, the better they could fight their common enemies, he added. He would soon pay a visit to Iran at the invitation of Mohammad Hashemi.

TEHRAN SEEN BECOMING CENTER OF ISLAMIC MOVEMENTS

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 2 May 82 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN, May 1 (IRNA) — The Islamic Republic of Iran with its recent victories over the Iraqi regime, will soon become a center for new movements of Muslim nations to liberate Palestine and Qods, said head of the foreign affairs commission of the Majlis, Mohammad Khatami in Tehran Friday.

Speaking in an interview with IRNA, Khatami denied rumors of the sale of oil to the U.S., stressing that Iran did not have and would not have any relations with the United States, since at present this world-devouring superpower was the Islamic Revolution's greatest enemy. He attributed the rumors to attempts to discredit the Islamic Revolution after some documents revealed Kazem Shariatmadari's connection with the U.S. Khatami noted that since the establishment of the Islamic Republic many imperialistic propaganda plots had been engineered against Iran and the latest one would not be the last.

Asked about the intensified attack of counterrevolutionaries on Muslim students abroad, the head of the Majlis commission said that such attacks were proof of the rightfulness of Iran's stance. If such counterrevolutionaries had any base in Iran they would not have left the country, Khatami remarked.

Commenting on the Zionists withdrawal from the Sinai, Khatami said that replacement of the Zionist forces by NATO forces was merely to stabilize foundations of Zionist rule and that it made no changes in the stand of the Zionist rulers. He stressed that such a movement was an insult to the Muslim Egyptian people as well as all the oppressed in the world. He noted that due to the recent victories of the Islamic Republic over the Iraqi regime, the Zionist regime would possibly attempt to annex or occupy more Arab and Muslim lands. He emphasized on the reliance on the power of faith and military forces as the only means to fight with Zionists and reactionary regimes, who in reality supported the Zionists and hindered the achievement of Palestinian aspirations.

Asked about the coincidence of the attack of pro-Iraqi leftists on the Shi'a people in Southern Lebanon, Khatami said that Iraq had in practice showed that it was moving in the line of preserving Zionists interests, therefore it would attack any power which posed a potential threat to Imperialism and Zionism.

Since the Shi'as of Southern Lebanon were moving in the path

of the Islamic Revolution, they would be attacked by the Zionist regime and all the anti-Islamic and anti-popular forces in the region, he added.

Referring to a number of contracts recently signed between Iran and some neighboring countries, Khatami said that efforts should be made to further expand relations with neighbors, especially Muslim ones. These contracts, he added, should be studied to find out to what extent spiritual and material interests of the Islamic Republic had been preserved. However, he stated, in order to curtail any dependence on big powers, economic and commercial ties with Third World, especially Muslim countries should be strengthened. But such relations should not imply that Iran accepted what was politically going on in those countries, Khatami said.

EFFORTS TO KEEP IDEOLOGY PURE LAUDED

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 25 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial by Zainab: "The Stream of Islamic Movement Remains Clean"]

[Text] The rapid movement of events in the past week which led to the unravelling of a naive coup d'etat plot against the Islamic Republic and the simultaneous unfrocking of a long since corrupt religious figure, have remained untouched or misunderstood by foreign observers and onlookers. The momentum of development within the Republic since its establishment three years ago has been so rapid that many sincere onlookers have failed to grasp the true essence and importance of these developments. This is particularly so if they were unfamiliar with the ideological background of the revolution and its Islamic framework. Figures have come and gone. Corrupt personalities have attempted to seize power. Hypocrites have been unmasked and their plots unravelled, rendering Iran the hottest news item in the world and the Islamic Revolution the most successful revolution in countering and ousting its numerous enemies during this short period.

One of the salient features of any authentic Islamic movement, e.g., the Islamic Revolution in Iran, is that it carries within itself the potential to distinguish impure and hypocritical elements and thus insure the continuation and vitality of the original path of the revolution. Islam and Islamic movements carry the power of distinction between falsehood and righteousness or the Furqan within them.

Throughout the various stages of development of the movement, diverse lines, groups and individuals, who once claimed to inherit the nation's victory, were exposed and expelled from the mainstream of the revolution. The movement accepted those who claimed they had power and expertise to guide the revolution to the heights of full realization but as soon as their weakness and selfishness surfaced they were plunged into the depths of shame and notoriety as exemplified in the case of Banisadr and other liberal elements. In the recent coup attempt this phenomenon was exemplified in Qotbzadeh and above all Shariatmadari.

Parallel to that, it was the Islamic Revolution which inspired life and enlightenment in the nation and took the youth who were on the verge of intoxication by Western culture, to the heights of faith, sacrifice and

ultimately martyrdom. The revolution separated the innocent and the pure from the personally ambitious. It took the two to the heights of nobility and the path of ignominy respectively. The revolution elevated the spirit of the innocent and pure youth to the extent that they sacrificed their hearts for the revolution. It degraded the betrayers to such a degree that they shamelessly plotted to sacrifice the glorious Islamic Revolution for their abject hearts.

This trend began with the success of the Islamic Revolution three years ago and has continued incessantly with the active participation of the three major human forces of the revolution: (1) the Leader (2) the Ulema (3) the Nation. The events of the past week constitute another of these developments with a wide range of benefits for the Islamic movement. Once again the revolution shattered all the hopes and aspirations of imperialism for gaining foothold in this Islamic land. Once again the will of God and the faith of the people demonstrated the falsity of the analysis and predictions of Western intelligence agencies.

For long, these agencies led by the CIA, sought to develop a focal point in Iran which would stand apart from the revolution. They blindly searched for a source that would attract the people, or at least a part of them, so that they would sacrifice all, even their revolution for the sake of that object. For long, America speculated that Shariatmadari, a religious authority who apparently had a noticeable following in Azarbaijan and was completely aligned with America's ambitions could fulfill this role and develop a power-center in contrast to the Imam's.

Shariatmadari proved to be in tune with American orchestration, since the start of the revolution, when he called for the restoration of the monarchical constitution and later when he opposed the pivotal concept of the revolution i.e. velayat faghih. Following that, he instigated the murmurs of autonomy for Azarbaijan, through the outlawed Muslim People's Party. After that, when he actually supported the aborted Nozheh coup d'etat he became America's center of hope for religious backing in any undermining process it created.

They incorrectly assumed that Shariatmadari's once notable following was permanent and unchangeable, hence demonstrating their ignorance of the social atmosphere within Iran and the political maturity of the Muslim masses. Today, although the conspiracy has been aborted and all ambiguity concerning the corruption of this figure has been cleared, Western politicians still cherished the hope that upon his ouster Tabriz would revolt. The Western news agencies still claim he has a great following (Reuter said on April 23, Shariatmadari has 10 million followers in Azarbaijan!).

The issue of Shariatmadari himself centers on certain issues. He is the clear example of the learned who carry the tool of knowledge but lack the light of wisdom and self-purification. He personifies those for whom knowledge becomes a curtain of darkness, preventing them from elevation because of their deviation and corruption. It is for this reason that the Prophet (S.A.W.A.) says: "The worst among people are those clerics who

create corruption." Or as our Imam states: "When a learned man is corrupted he corrupts the world."

Entangled by his narrow-mindedness and ignorance and lured by his selfish ambitions, Shariatmadari made a long dive from the heights of power and respect to the depths of criminality and servility. He had the shamelessness to become the first religious authority to participate in an assassination plot against another religious authority (Marja) and Imam. Hence, he became the first religious authority (Marja) in the history of the Shi'a to be ousted in such a degrading manner from the brotherhood of religious authorities.

This is the essence of a divine movement. Nothing impure, however well-masked and covered, can survive in this stream. It may linger for awhile, but this movement has demonstrated the power and stability to depose a president when he deviates and to defrock one of the highest religious authorities when he diverges from the norms of Islam. In all of this the movement was strengthened.

This once again demonstrates the uncanny capacity of the Islamic Republic to purge corrupt elements from its current. It also illustrates the irrefutable stability and strength of the Republic and its potential to emerge universally as an example and model for downtrodden and struggling nations.

CSO: 4600/441

REPORTER DESCRIBES BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS IN TEHRAN

Paris LE MATIN in French 20 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by Maurice Szafran: "Iran and the Black Market"]

[Text] After describing the different clans, tendencies and factions confronting one another in Iran today around Imam Khomeyni, our special correspondent in Tehran tells, in the second part of his report, about the thousand and one difficulties of a nation that has made the black market its main activity.

For 3 years, economic life in Iran has practically stood still. No new industrial project has been begun. The principal leaders of the Islamic Republic disagree on the measures to be taken in order to get a stalled machine back in operation.

In addition, the head of the army's revolutionary tribunals has provided new revelations on the conspiracy in which former Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh and the entourage of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, one of the country's leading religious figures, are involved. Iranian officials have accused "one Villalon, member of the community of French socialists," of having supplied "money and even weapons." It would appear that this is Argentine businessman Hector Villalon, who denied the accusation in Paris yesterday.

Waiting. From 7:00 in the morning, crowded together before the doors of the big stores, behind the inevitable metal barriers. It is a daily scene from daily life. Nothing but women and children, a few old people. From Warsaw to Tehran, the same images: the frantic race for butter, sugar, oil, bread. "You have no choice," explains one passerby. "If you work, you can't spend all morning in line, so you get your things on the black market, paying five times more than at official prices. We lack nothing in Iran. It is just that everything is 'diverted'."

The Iran of the mullahs and the Revolutionary Guards has apparently given up fighting the scheming, the *bakhshesh* and the bribes. For example, a European manufacturer who heads a project near Isfahan presents a letter signed by a

minister in order to obtain -- officially -- a few tons of scrap metal made in Iran. "In the beginning," the businessman explains, "they tell you it will take a long time, at least 4 months. Then they tell you to come back in a week. You obey, already tired. This is only the first act and you know it. A week later, you return to the same office. Nothing new: at least 3 months before delivery. On the other hand, if you make a 'little effort,' there is a way to find all the necessary materials fast."

He will pay because there can be no question of leaving a planned project. "In the Iranian administration," he adds, "you generally deal with two types of people: opponents of the Islamic Republic who, with unconcealed zeal, obstruct the march of a totally jammed machine; and others who are part and parcel of the brand-new black market industry and who consciously divert everything they can." But how does the average Iranian manage in this galaxy of trickery and dealing?

Hasan is a consulting engineer. He has recently let his beard grow, "to look more Islamic," he quips, half amused, half serious. Hasan has an "average" apartment in a "modest" section of town. "It costs me \$800 a month and my wife has lost her job." He is annoyed. He admits fairly readily that his "standard of living has gone down considerably since the revolution." "And yet, I am for it; I am for it," he constantly repeats. The first concern of this average Iranian remains food.

"We now have meat only once or twice a month," he says. "On the parallel market, it costs a fortune, ten times more than in 1980."

In his shirt pocket, he looks for a package of cigarettes, Winstons. He offers me one; I refuse. He laughs. "Suits me! I've also had to cut down on my smoking. A package of cigarettes used to cost 45 rial. Now it costs 450, also on the black market." Obviously, consulting engineer Hasan -- a "highly qualified technician with a degree from a real German university," as he says -- does not have many more solutions for getting along. He must at all costs find a second or third job in the afternoon, doing the books for a *bazari*, studying schemes that will enable a renter of automobiles to escape the tentacles of the new Iranian taxes.

"You work only to have money to spend," Hasan complains. "In this country, there are now only two kinds of people who can get along. The poor, first of all, because they at least can take advantage of the mosque market, that institution developed by the mullahs and which gives them their subsistence allowance. Then there are the rich in the North. There, in Shemiran, they lack nothing." Islamic Iran is also a place of paradoxes.

He absolutely insists on dragging me to those Shemiran hills, where the upper bourgeoisie of Tehran frivolously settled around the Imperial Palace. It was a guided tour of the Shemiran: Such-and-such an official of the regime occupied a given villa. Such-and-such a loaded *bazari* had bought a given private residence. Hasan looked at the stores and felt sick. "Shemiran lacks nothing. Meat, clothes, television: everything. They feed the black market and then send their servants to state stores that are supposed to be reserved for foreigners. This revolution has already degenerated."

A few meters away, three Revolutionary Guards are seated in a big BMW 520 with no license plate. "They took it away from a person living here, who preferred to remain silent rather than to confront them," Hasan remarks. "In Shemiran, revolutionaries and upper bourgeois live side by side. And after all, it is not as bad as all that. The former discover the charm of elegant Tehran and the others have changed practically nothing about their former way of life."

Is he perhaps envious, Hasan, the consulting engineer? The leaders of the Islamic Republic are scarcely concerned about the state of mind of the lower bourgeoisie of Tehran. "Our problem," remarks one official in the Ministry of Finance, "is much more serious: How to get an industrial machine that has been nearly paralyzed for 3 years back in operation, without forgetting that 40 percent of our monthly budget goes for the war against Iraq, without forgetting that the economy, in the Western sense of the word, no longer exists in this country, without forgetting that here, everyone, from the poorest to the richest, spends part of his time buying and selling."

Despite this apocalyptic picture, it would seem that for the first time, the government of Prime Minister Mussavi is getting ready to undertake a medium-range economic policy. "We have finally adopted an annual budget," the official emphasizes. "That is a particularly important decision, insofar as to date, we had to proceed using monthly forecasts. It was ridiculous."

Consequently, the recent trip to a number of Gulf countries by Seyyed Khamushi, the influential president of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce, is significant. Such an event had not taken place since the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty. "Khamushi tried to reassure the emirs," says one Syrian expert posted in Tehran. "He wants to convince them that his country is willing to take its former place in the political and industrial strategy of the region." He was able to use a few symbolic facts for the purpose.

First of all, several rumors confirm the fact that the West Germans are going to complete construction of a nuclear power plant ordered by the Shah. For their part, the Yugoslavs have signed an important contract dealing with construction of an electrical power plant in the Isfahan region. As for the Soviets, they have proposed going after the chrome and tin reserves that have so far remained untouched. This last project has apparently come into question since the "semi-official demotion" of Vladimir Vinogradov, Soviet ambassador to Tehran.

Whatever the case, the last Westerners stationed in the Iranian capital do not hide their "total and absolute" skepticism, to use the formula of one Swiss. "Why should one believe them," he emphasizes, "when one remembers a simple example: NIOC [National Iranian Oil Company] has not begun a single new project for ages. In 2 years, it had four successive directors, all of whom took a radically different approach. In order to obtain the backing of a letter of credit, one has to have 14 signatures, no less. Let there be no doubt about it: Bureaucracy is here to stay. Finally, in the past 7 months, my company has not been paid in foreign exchange. You know, the 'average' Iranian officials are so afraid of being controlled by 'real Islamic revolutionaries' that they dare not make any decisions."

Consulting engineer Hasan constantly repeated that one could not properly appreciate "Iranian money without meeting a *bazari*." And when he accompanied me to the rug merchant, Hasan was in heaven: "He is one of the richest. His rugs are worth a fortune." The *bazari* refused to answer my questions or to explain how he had managed, how he had come to an understanding with the supporters of the Islamic Republic. He only conceded that he was still pulling off "great deals." He "admitted" a price: In April 1982, in the Tehran city square, a square meter of Persian rug was worth 600,000 rial, over 40,000 francs. He laughed whole-heartedly. Every month, he "gets rid" -- that is his expression -- of a dozen or so rugs.

11,464

CSO: 4619/97

WHEAT IMPORTS DECLINE DRASTICALLY

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Interview with Head of Cereal Organization Javad Asemipur]

[Text]

TEHRAN, April 27 (IRNA) — The Head of the Cereal Organization, Javad Asemipur, in an interview Monday said that four more silos with a total capacity of 185,500 tons would be ready for utilization during the first half of the current Iranian year, starting March 21. He further said that during the past Iranian year some 874,000 tons of wheat had been purchased from the farmers and transferred to silos throughout the country. This figure showed an increase of 59 percent compared to the preceding year and was also the highest figure since the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

As a result of this, he told IRNA, the foreign wheat purchases during last year decreased by some 50 percent and was only 1,100,000 tons.

Speaking about the purchase of wheat from abroad, Asemipur said that efforts were being made to conclude deals with Islamic countries and, therefore, this year some 350,000 tons of wheat from Turkey, 50,000 tons from Pakistan would be purchased and the amount of wheat purchased from Pakistan was expected to rise to 100,000 tons. Overall, he added, in making any deals with foreign countries the intention was not to rely solely on one country and thus not to be vulnerable.

CSO: 4600/461

IRAN

BRIEFS

ENVOY LEAVES KUWAIT--'Abbas (Shorush), special envoy of Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, left Kuwait for Abu Dhabi today to hold further talks with UAE officials. During his visit to Kuwait (Shorush) held talks with the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. On his departure he expressed satisfaction at the results of his talks with Kuwaiti officials. [Text] [GF021835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 May 82]

APPEAL TO KHUZESTAN ARABS--O Arab citizens! O [word indistinct] fighters! O brave men! Today is the day of the great battle. Today is the day of liberation. Today is the day of great victory. Today is the day of brotherhood and fraternity. Place your hands, O fighters, in the hands of the Arab front for the liberation of al-Ahvaz. Place your hands in the hands of the Arab Liberation Army, the army of the eternal Ba'th, the army of the Arabistani al-Qadisiyah, the army of Saddam Husayn. Brothers, (?point) your weapons at the treacherous enemy, the racist Persian enemy. Liberate your land, liberate your homes, smite your enemy, the enemy of God, Islam and mankind. O sons of Karun [words indistinct], O sons of al-Ahvaz, all of al-Ahvaz, history will record your deeds and heroism just as it has recorded the heroism of your forefathers. Repeat your history, repeat your glories. Strike fiercely and shout God is great, God is great, God is above the designs of the aggressor. [Signed] The Arab Front for the Liberation of al-Ahvaz. [Text] [GF100704 (Clandestine) Ahvaz Voice of al-Qadisiyah in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 May 82]

APPEAL TO IRAQI ARMY--O misled army of Iraq! O army of the 1920 revolution! Why this submission and subservience to the agent of infidelity and imperialism, the shameful and traitorous Saddam? Until when will this blind obedience to the disgraceful Saddam in striking at Islam and Muslim sanctities continue? We call on you in the name of Islam, Islamic fraternity and neighborliness to repent for the shameful crimes and deeds you have committed in killing innocent Muslims, women, children and the aged. Do not lose this opportunity: repent and join the victorious army of Islam before it is too late. Leave infidelity and the agents and the front of wrong and join the army of Islam and the front of right, and spare yourselves scandal, shame, humiliation and hellfire. (?Return) to God, join the army of Islam and

the state of Muslims. You are now surrounded from every direction. Do not lead yourself to hellfire. [Text] [GF100609 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 0545 GMT 10 May 82] O scattered Ba'thist remnants! O collapsing Iraqi Army! The infidel and treacherous Saddam, the tyrant of Iraq, has deceived you. Almighty God says: "Let not the present life delude you, and let not the deluder delude you concerning God." [Koran] Beware the valor of the heroic Muslim army. O sons of the Iraqi Army! Surrender to your Muslim brothers in the Islamic Republic who will welcome you. Do not lose this opportunity. He who forewarns is excused. [Text] [GF100829 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 10 May 82]

MORE EXHORTATIONS--O heroes of Iraq! O soldiers of the outstanding leader, Saddam Husayn. O heroes [words indistinct] the pride of the homeland and the Arab nation and the love of God. Our hearts go out to you. We ask Almighty God to increase your victories against the enemies of God and mankind--enemies who understand only the language of guns. Strike at them with all your strength. Strike at them because they are ignorant people who send young children to war. They want to restore their empire that was destroyed by your forefathers. God is with you! The Arab people are with you. [Signed] The Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz [Text] [GF100807 (Clandestine) Ahvaz Voice of al-Qadisiyah in Arabic 0705 GMT 10 May 82]

BABOL SHAHR BRIDGE--Work on an iron bridge on the Babol Shahr River in the north was completed. The project cost 23 million riyals. The bridge links 15 villages and facilitates transportation. [GF281937 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Apr 82 GF]

BAHA'IS EXECUTIONS--Three Baha'is living in Karaj were executed yesterday. The Karaj Islamic Revolution Court, which sentenced them to death cited as the reason their travel to Israel. Continuing the policy of the eradication of religious minorities in Iran, over 100 Baha'is have been murdered by the mullahs to date. Three freedom fighters were also sent to the firing squad in Karaj for opposing the dictatorship of the mullahs. [Text] [GF111512 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 May 82]

ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS--During funeral ceremonies for a number of war victims in Tehran [words indistinct] hundreds of black-clad women demanded an end to the unwanted war with Iraq. According to a report by our correspondent, a number of families of the war victims, while sorrowfully performing the funeral of their dear ones on Wednesday morning, began shouting pleas for an end of [word indistinct] war and the establishment of peace. The mourning ladies objected that the ruling mullahs do not go to the battle themselves and asked for a ban on their children participating in the war. The report also stated that the bodies of four guards of the Syrian Embassy in Tehran who were killed 3 days ago in a powerful explosion [passage indistinct] of the war. [Text] [GF131313 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 19 May 82]

SHIRAZ WAR OFFICE--A headquarters for the support of the war regions of Fars Province has been established in Shiraz. In this regard, a statement was issued by the Shiraz Friday Imam. The text of the statement is as follows: In his exalted name. (If the war continues for another 20 years, we are standing for it.) Imam Khomeyni, for the purpose of creating necessary coordination in dispatching the collected contribution of the hezbollahis to the battlefields in the war of right versus wrong and for preventing the waste and overspending the blessings of God and for maintaining the unity of Islamic armed warriors, a headquarters for the support of the war region with the cooperation of government offices and interested people is established in Shiraz and has started operation. We request the spiritual leaders, Friday imams, Islamic officers and organizations to kindly deposit their cash contributions in the account number 5656 of the province's banks [words indistinct] branch and to deliver contributions by contacting telephone number 52714 or by visiting the offices of the headquarters on Zand Street next to the Red Crescent Society. The Fars general directorate, by sending a specimen of the stamp of the headquarters for support of the war regions, asks all government offices and institutes to extend every possible facility to this headquarter. [Text] [GF141340 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 13 May 82]

FRG SYMPATHETIC--The ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Germany gave an interview to the Bonn correspondent of the Central News Unit during which he rejected the accusations of a West German newspaper, saying: In all the attacks perpetrated by the counterrevolutionaries on our Muslim brothers, the West German police and judicial authorities have in many ways sided with the counterrevolutionaries. He added: A few days before the recent coup plot was discovered, the Islamic revolution prosecutor general had knowledge of the participation of a number of big West German financiers in a coup attempt. About the same time, some German newspapers published details about the efforts of West Germany's intelligence organization to help a number of the agents of the shah's regime flee from Iran after the Islamic revolution. [Text] [LD121840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 May 82]

ILLEGAL PASSENGERS ARRESTED--The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Hormoz Island has announced that its operational naval unit arrested five passengers leaving for the UAE on 10 May. They had one string with a total of 181 natural pearls, 34.5 mesqal [approximately 178 grams] of gold, 199,000 rials in cash, 2,500 Italian lire, 2 British pounds and other currency. This was confiscated. The same group of guards discovered 200 cartons of Winston cigarettes, 2 100-pound sacks of rice and 1 20-inch color television set on a boat near (Urtomban), a district of Qeshm Island. [Text] [GF131617 Bandar 'Abbas Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 May 82]

ROMANIAN ENVOY--The Central News Unit reports that the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania met and conferred this afternoon with Mr Banki, minister of state in charge of plan and budget organizations. At this meeting, which was held in the headquarters of the plan and budget organizations and at which the economic adviser of the Romanian Embassy was also present, economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries was discussed. According to this report, at this meeting the Romanian ambassador referred to the invitation of Romanian President Ceausescu for a high-level Iranian economic delegation to visit Romania and asked that this visit be carried out as soon as possible. [Text] [LD101814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 82]

STRONGHOLD RECAPTURED--Last Friday during a successful operation the brave combatants of Islam recaptured the (?Sabadlu) Heights. According to a Central News Unit correspondent, during the operation a number of counter-revolutionaries were killed and wounded. According to the same report, on the same day, four of the deceived ones with two Colt pistols, one G-3 rifle and quantities of ammunition surrendered to the forces of Islam in Baneh and received safe conduct notes. [Text] [LD161824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 May 82]

MILITARY DIFFERENCES--The Voice of Iran correspondent in his latest report says: The differences between the patriotic armed forces of Iran and Khomeyni's Revolution Guards regarding the mode of conducting war operations are increasing daily and are causing a dangerous rift in the mullahs' administrative leadership. Our correspondent again emphasizes that in the next few days a section of the patriotic army commanders will be dismissed from their posts due to their opposition to interference by the guards in war affairs. [Text] [GF170921 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 17 May 82]

KUWAITI ARRESTS--According to an IRNA report, the Kuwaiti police yesterday arrested a number of Iranians in the vicinity of their workplaces on charges of listening to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Five of the detainees were deported from Kuwait under the pretext of not having valid leave to remain in Kuwait. According to the same report, two students of the Iranian school in Kuwait were arrested by the Kuwaiti police while writing pro-Iranian slogans on the bridge next to their school and were tortured. Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti police last night raided the residence of an Iranian and seized pictures of Imam Khomeyni. These actions by the Kuwaiti police are taking place at the time that the Kuwaiti Muslim people, by assembling in Kuwaiti mosques and with prayers, have welcomed the recent victories of the Islam combatants. [Text] [LD131930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4604/31

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR SIGNED

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 23 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

Mr Taha Yassin Ramadhan, Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Premier on Wednesday received the Minister of Construction in the German Democratic Republic.

Mr Ramadhan expressed his satisfaction with current bilateral relations and underscored the importance of visits and meetings of officials of the two countries to find new means leading to the development of relations and the establishments of strong ties in the common interest of the two friendly people.

He also affirmed that Iraqi Leadership and people would never forget the stands of friends who proved their good intentions while Iraq was fighting in the 19-month old war against the Persian enemy.

He also referred to the continued development process in all provinces alongside the victories over the Persian enemy, affirming that this development has not been affected by war conditions — an evidence that the great Iraqi people are determined to build

their country and defend it at the same time.

The GDR Minister expressed his deep admiration for the development taking place in Iraq, affirming that this development is a clear indication of a prosperous and good future of Iraq.

He also expressed his satisfaction with the bilateral relations, referring to the preparedness and desire of his country to expand its participation in implementing development projects in Iraq.

The two sides discussed means of developing and expanding bilateral cooperation in the field of housing and construction and in other fields.

Agreement signed

An agreement for technical cooperation between the Iraqi Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction and the Construction Ministry of the German Democratic Republic was signed here in Baghdad on Wednesday.

The agreement was signed by Mr Mohammed Fadhil Hussein, Minister of Housing and Reconstructi-

on and German Democratic Republic's Minister of Construction.

Mr Hussein, speaking after the signing of the agreement, said that Iraq builds its relations of friendship and cooperation on basic principles — serving the interests of the peoples of both countries. He added that the signed agreement would open up new scopes to expand cooperation between the Ministries of the two countries.

The German Democratic Republic official said that his country desires to expand cooperation with Iraq and to take part in execution of economic development projects in Iraq.

According to the agreement, the two Ministries would cooperate in the fields of construction and building of houses, roads and bridges.

Later the GDR official left Baghdad concluding a four-day visit to Iraq during which he had met a number of Iraqi officials on ways to develop cooperation between the two countries.

WORKERS DONATE TO WAR EFFORT

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 19 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

The Syrian rulers decision to close their borders with Iraq and stop the flow of Iraqi crude through Syrian territories to its terminals at the Mediterranean is continued to be scorned and condemned by all sectors of Iraqi society, throughout the Provinces.

Province of Qadissiya

The working class in the Province of Qadissiya strongly condemned the treasonous decision of Hafez Assad, agent of imperialists and zionists.

In a telegram to President Saddam Hussein, sent at the conclusion of a mass rally organised by the local branch of the General Federation of Trade Unions in the Province they reiterated their preparedness for self-sacrifice and self-denial in defence of the nation's legitimate rights in land and waters.

They also decided to donate their allowances for a full year in support of the war effort.

A number of committees have also been formed to collect workers' voluntary contributions in support of the war against the racist Persian aggressors.

GFTU's branch will hold a number of meetings and mass rallies throughout the Province to explain to the workers the treacherous role played by the Syrian ruler Hafez Assad and shed more light on the expansionist and covetous intentions of Persian aggressors in the Arab Homeland.

Farmers in the district of Islah, Province of Qadissia also condemned the recent measures taken by the Syrian rulers in support of the persian racist enemy.

In mass rallies organised by the local branch of the General Federation of Farmers Cooperatives they pledged full support to the Leadership of the Party and Revolution, led by President Saddam Hussein.

They also reiterated their preparedness to join the ra-

anks of the Special Task Brigades as volunteers to take part in the war against the racist Persian aggressors.

Province of Muthana

Poets in the Middle Euphrates area sternly condemned the Syrian rulers' measures to close the borders and halt the flow of Iraqi crude through the Syrian territories.

In a telegram to President Saddam Hussein sent at the conclusion of a poetry festival organised by the local branch of the General federation of Iraqi Youth they demanded that their names be registered as volunteers in the ranks of the Special Task Brigades to defend the nation's honour, sovereignty and dignity.

The poems read in the festival hailed the leadership of President Saddam Hussein and the splendid victories scored by the Iraqi armed forces over the racist Persian enemy.

Province of Saladdin

GFTU's local branches in the Province of Saladdin denounced the anti-Arab stands of the hireling regime

of Hafez Assad.

In a telegram to President Saddam Hussein sent following an enlarged meeting held in Tikrit city they pledged to increase their contribution to the war effort.

It was decided, in the meeting to hold mass rallies in factories and work sites to explain to workers aspects and dimensions of Syrian rulers full siding and backing of the racist Persian enemy.

A similar telegram was sent to President Saddam Hussein from the youth in the Province of Saladdin which they vowed to rally behind the Leadership of the Party and Revolution to foil all conspiracies directed against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Province of Anbar

Members of the People's Council in the Province of Anbar also denounced the vicious crimes of the Syrian ruler, Hafez Assad.

In an enlarged meeting held yesterday they said Hafez Assad has placed all his resources at the disposal of the enemies of the Arab nation.

OVER 30,000 KURDISH VOLUNTEERS JOIN SPECIAL TASK BRIGADES

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

Mr. Burhaniddin Abdul Rahman, member of ABSP Regional Leadership and Secretary of the Party Organization in the northern area, said that the Party members and the masses in the area have joined the special task brigades as volunteers. He explained that the number of Kurdish volunteers has exceeded 30,000 combatants, and that the 1982 plan includes establishing new bases for volunteers. He emphasized that the Iraqi Army is so strong that it cannot be defeated by foreign forces. He also added that the valiant Iraqi armed forces are still in firm control of areas in Nosoud and Penjuin regions as assigned to them by the General Command.

In a recent interview with an Arab magazine, Mr. Abdul Rahman added that Kirkuk recently witnessed the largest mass rally ever held in the city.

The citizens in the provinces of Sulaimaniya, Arbil, Duhok and Mosul have showed equal enthusiasm for joining the special task brigades.

The masses insisted on joining the Special Task Brigades and asked to be transported forthwith to the battle-front, to have the honour of participating in the Saddam's Qadissiya battle.

Mr. Abdul Rahman described this as a wonderful new phenomenon. The Iraqi people, regardless of their religion or nationality have been transformed into a strong and united force under the leadership of President Saddam Hussein;

this force is ready, not only to defend the country against Persian and Zionist aggressions, but are always on the alert to carry out any task assigned to them.

Even after 18 months of continuous battle, we find that the Iraqis are still standing in long queues to join the special task brigades, in order to participate in the battle, Mr. Rahman stressed.

The citizens of the northern province and the autonomous area of Kurdistan have shown great individual and collective bravery in repulsing the enemy.

The Secretary of the Party for the Northern Region asserted that the Iraqi armed forces are still firmly holding the strategic positions that were planned by the General

Command of the armed forces. Moreover, our forces are still commanding areas deep inside enemy territory in Penjuin and Nosoud areas.

It is a well-known fact that,

since its aggression in September 1980, the enemy has made a habit of announcing false victories and casualty figures, in an attempt to bolster deteriorating internal cohesion and to regain the confidence of its defeated forces.

At the beginning of this year, the racist Persian enemy forces lost more than 900 troops, in an offensive; this was confirmed by a General Commandment Communique.

The Persian enemy is in open alliance with the Zionists and the imperialists. The treacherous behaviour of Syria was no surprise to the Iraqis, since they are familiar with Hafez Assad and his collaboration with the Persians against the interests of the Arab nation. He has not mobilised the Syrian army for the liberation of Golan Heights but against Jordan. Such a regime deserves no mercy, because it has renounced its Arab identity.

In the course of the Persian

aggression against Iraq during the past 15 months, it has been revealed that their alliance with the Zionists and the imperialists is not only against Iraq but against the whole Arab area. Therefore, in confronting this aggression, Iraq is not merely defending itself, but also undertaking the defence of the entire Arab nation.

Mr. Abdul Rahman concluded by stating that the Arab rulers should now have a clear understanding of the situation, based on the following facts: - The Persian enemy's refusal to halt the war, despite Iraq's positive response to peace mission committee proposals on condition that the enemy recognizes Iraq's rights.

- The repeated Persian interference in Arab countries' internal affairs, as instanced by its recent plot against Bahrain.

- The Zionists arms assistance to the Persian enemy, which has been confirmed by Persian officials.

CSO: 4400/268

IRAQ, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AFFIRM INTEREST IN STRENGTHENING RELATIONS

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 23 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

Iraq and Czechoslovakia affirmed their interest to deepen bilateral relations of cooperation and to consolidate their joint action towards international issues of common interest.

In a joint statement issued yesterday at the end of the official visit by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister to Iraq, the Czechoslovak side expressed its concern over the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, affirming the importance of intensifying efforts to stop the conflict and finding a solution through negotiations and according to just and honourable bases ensuring the legitimate rights of the two countries.

The Iraqi side reviewed the reasons that led to the outbreak of the war between Iraq and Iran.

The statement pointed out that Iraqi and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister reviewed the current situation and expressed their satisfaction with the bilateral relations. They also affirmed the importance of the continued political talks to expand economic, political, educational, scientific cultural and health relations between the two countries.

They also appreciated the distinguished role played by the Iraqi-Czechoslovak committee of economic, scientific and technical cooperation during its fourth session recently held in Baghdad.

The Foreign Ministers of the two countries also exchanged views on the current international situation and expressed their concern over the adventurous policy pursued by the imperialist circles. They affirmed their support to all efforts

aimed at nuclear disarmament.

The two sides also affirmed that the current tension in the Arab area has resulted from the aggressive policy followed by the Zionist entity against the Arab nation and the continued occupation of Arab territories. They expressed their support to the struggle of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories.

They also held that a just and permanent solution could not be achieved without the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the national and inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state over their land.

They strongly condemned the Zionist resolutions annexing Jerusalem and Golan Heights and their continued aggressions against the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

They renewed their condemnation of the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations last June, and referred to the full rights of states to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The statement strongly condemned Camp David accords which led to the weakening of the Arab nation and the denial of the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. They expressed their full support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of Palestine Liberation Organisation as their sole and legitimate representative.

The two sides also denounced the aggressive American policy against Arabs and the Palestinian people and the unconditional and unlimited American support to the Zionist entity.

The statement added that Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'doun Hammadi spoke about the preparations being made by Iraq to host the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned countries on its fixed date and venue.

The Czechoslovak Minister appreciated the great efforts exerted by Iraq to ensure the full success of the conference, affirming the appreciation of his country of the role of Non-aligned Movement in preventing war and maintaining peace and stability in the world.

The two sides expressed their firm belief that the 7th Summit conference of

the Non-aligned Movement would actively lead to the achievement of the essential goals of the Non-aligned countries and confront the imperialist attempts aimed at weakening these countries.

The two sides also expressed their concern over the attempts to foil the constructive talks in Madrid conference for European security and cooperation.

Iraq and Czechoslovakia also affirmed their support to all liberation movements and condemned the aggressive imperialist policies threatening the interests of the peoples of Central America.

They also condemned the foreign military presence in the Arab Gulf area and the Indian Ocean as a threat to the interest of the peoples of the two regions.

OVERVIEW OF COUNTRY'S OIL TANKER FLEET GIVEN

Baghdad BAGHDAD OBSERVER in English 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Sami Ahmed]

[Text]

The 11th of this month - April - marked the 10th anniversary of the Iraqi Oil Tankers Enterprise (IOTE).

Established on the 11th April 1972 amidst delicate circumstances in which Iraq was in a virtual confrontation with foreign oil monopolies to safeguard national interests, IOTE came as another bold Iraqi step to bolster the national economy and to back up national interests.

It survived all hostile manouvres because it gained the absolute support and backing of the people. It has since been making effective contributions to the country's economic independence and for the development of the Iraqi oil industry.

Mr. Sami Ahmed, a staff member of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil, reviews in this article the dynamic activity and rapid expansion of IOTE and the role it has so far played in the success of both the national oil exploitation and the oil nationalisation decision.

Editor

After oil was first discovered in Iraq in 1927, up to July 17th Revolution, the Iraqi government had never owned a single oil-tanker.

Considering that Iraq is among the major oil-producing and exporting countries of the world, how could such apathy be vindicated.

Undoubtedly, this phenomenon was due to the multinational companies total domination of our oil wealth, which had only been made possible by the unfair concessions bestowed on them by previous regimes, and which the Revolutionary Government has obliterated for ever. The failure of Iraq during the pre-1968 period in the field of oil transport was also a consequence of the international companies economic and political strategies, which were designed to deprive Iraq of this vital resource.

Proceeding from this concept, the companies

These companies sought from the very beginning to dominate all parts of Iraq's oil industry, so as to incorporate it into the imperialist economic order; this would reduce the relation between the Iraqi oil sector and the rest of the economy into a mere financial function, dependent on the revenues which governments receive from the producing companies.

concerned began the process of shipping Iraqi crude in their large fleets of tankers. Their aims were twofold: to monopolise the maximum possible number of transport contracts; and to preclude any attempt on Iraq's part to build its own tanker fleet, which might be useful for Iraq in the event of any conflict arising between it and the companies.

With the advent of the July 17th Revolution, plans were formulated to ensure direct national exploitation of our oil wealth, and to effect a true application of Law No. 80, in preparation for the decisive battle for nationalization and for attaining real economic independence, to support the country's political independence. Within this context, the Revolution assumed the task of creating a national tanker fleet, regarding this as an effective instrument for securing control over our

own oil resources. The Revolution had rightly assumed that the multinational oil companies would try to prevent the transportation of nationally produced crude in their tankers. They hoped in this way to hinder the sale of Iraqi oil on international markets.

The Party and Revolution Leadership considered the establishment of an Iraqi tanker fleet as a political and strategic issue rather than just an instrument for gaining extra government revenues.

Therefore, with the commencement of drilling operations of the first oil-well in phase I of the North Rumaila oil-field, in 1970, the Iraqi National Oil Company (INOC) concluded a contract with a Spanish shipbuilding company to construct seven oil-tankers, with an individual capacity of 35 thousand tons.

This particular tonnage was ordered to suit the handling capacity of Fao port which had been designated as the exporting terminal for nationally produced crude.

The opening of the North Rumaila oil-field by President Saddam Hussein on April 7th 1972, coincided with the arrival at Fao of the first Iraqi oil-tanker (The Rumaila) to receive the first shipment of nationally produced Iraqi oil. This in itself was a magnificent piece of strategic timing which frustrated the multi nationals

manoeuvres to boycott the transportation and marketing of Iraqi crude, under the pretence that such oil had been illegally confiscated by the Revolution from the Basrah Petroleum Company, which allegedly owned the North Rumaila field.

On the 11th April 1972, a few hours before the sailing of the "Rumaila" with its first shipment, the Revolutionary Command Council promulgated Law No. 20-1972, establishing the Iraqi Oil-Tanker Company, with a capital of ID. 50 million, which was later increased to ID. 140 million.

The other six tankers were received by Iraq in the following order:

- Kirkuk oil-tanker
July 20th 1972
- Ain Zala oil-tanker
November 15th 1972
- Khanakin oil-tanker
February 13th 1973
- Jambour oil-tanker
March 24th 1973
- Baba Gur-Gur oil-tanker
July 13th 1973
- Bazergan oil-tanker
October 19th 1973

After Iraq's recovery of her other, oil resources, including Khor Al-Omaia and Al-Bakr ports, which were designed to handle super-tankers, and after the construction of the strategic oil line, the Iraqi Oil Tanker Company concluded a number of contracts with Japanese and Swedish shipbuilding companies for the construction of eight large-capacity tankers, ranging

between 118 and 155 thousand tons.

Those tankers were received as follows:-

- Tariq Ibn Ziad
January 29th 1975
- Al - Yarmouk
May 6th 1976
- Al- Qadissiyah
- Al-Mutanabi
July 22nd 1976
- Al-Farahidi
April 4th 1977
- Amoriah
April 5th 1977
- Al-Mustansiriyah
December 15th 1977
- Hatten
August 15th 1977

Thus, the Iraqi oil-tanker fleet now comprises 15 medium-and-large-capacity tankers, with a total shipping capacity of 1.4 million tons.

With the promulgation of the Ministry of Oil Re-organisation Law at the close of 1976, the company was renamed the Iraqi Oil Tankers Enterprise (IOTE) having its own technical and administrative structure. While other

oil tanker companies are suffering from stagnation and big losses, IOTE is among the very few companies in this field which have managed to realize noticeable profits from their operations.

The Enterprise has given increasing attention to the planning and programming of its activities; at the forefront of these is the Iraqization of all tanker crews, the completion date set for this being 1984.

In line with the objectives of the 17th July Revolution to support joint Arab co-operation, IOTE has devoted much of its attention to expanding its participation in the joint Arab project for maritime transport.

The Enterprise has played particularly active role in specialized international conferences and organisations such as the AMCO and the EMICO.

POLLS TAKEN ON ARAB VIEWS

Alignment, Likud Rule Compared

TA111050 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 May 82 p 2

[Text] Some 37 percent of the Arab Israeli population are convinced that under the Alignment government the handling of the Israeli Arabs was better than in the days of the Likud government; 57 percent think the attitude is the same; and 6 percent think that it is better under the Likud rule. These findings emerge from a poll conducted in early May among the Arab population inside the Green Line.

The poll was conducted by the Dahaf Arab Research Institute and was directed by Shmu'el Toledano with Dr Mina Tzemah as supervisor. The poll interviewed 746 people constituting a representative sample of the Israeli Arab population, including Muslims, Christians, Druze and Bedouin. The poll was conducted actually by 40 Arab teachers and students.

In reply to the question "In which company do you feel more at ease: among Israeli Jews or among Arabs from the territories?" 60 percent said they felt more relaxed with Arabs from the territories, 35 percent said they felt better with Israeli Jews and the rest felt equally at home in both societies.

In answer to the question "How do the actions of Rabbi Kahana urging Israeli Arabs to emigrate from the country affect you?" 60 percent answered this merely fortifies their desire to remain in Israel rather than emigrate; only some 2 percent replied that this affects their desire to emigrate, and some 38 percent said it has no effect whatsoever.

Views on Discrimination

TA071240 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 May 82 p 1

[Public opinion poll]

[Text] A first of its kind public opinion poll was conducted at the beginning of May among the Arab population within the Green Line by the Dahaf Institute for Arab Research. It was directed by Shmu'el Toledano and supervised by Mina Tzemah.

The survey included 746 interviewees from a representative crosssection of the Israeli Arab population and including Muslims, Christians, Bedouins and Druze. The survey was carried out by a team of 40 Arab school teachers and principals.

Below are the questions addressed on behalf of YEDI'OT AHARONOT and the responses to them.

Question: In your opinion is there discrimination against Israeli Arabs?
To a large degree--46.5 percent; to a certain degree--40.5 percent; to a small degree--8.1 percent; No--4.3 percent; no opinion--0.6 percent.

Question: Who in your opinion is suitable to be the next prime minister?
Ezer Weizmann--29 percent; Shim'on Peres--22 percent; Yitzhaq Rabin--15 percent; Menahem Begin--6 percent; a Rakah candidate--14 percent; others--14 percent.

CSO: 4400/267

COORDINATOR OF GOLAN ACTIVITIES APPOINTED

TA071422 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 May 82 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yosef Waxman]

[Excerpt] This week the commander of the Northern Command, Maj Gen Amir Drori, was appointed as coordinator of all branches dealing with the Druze sector on the Golan Heights. Thus, District Commissioner Yisra'el Koenig's appointment has actually been cancelled, though not officially and publicly. Yisra'el Koenig was placed in charge of the Golan affairs by the prime minister immediately after the legislation of the Golan law.

The appointment of Major General Drori as coordinator of activities on the Golan is contrary to the opinion of certain civilian elements who regard this move as a requisition and transfer of authority from the civilian to the military level despite the fact that upon the passing of the Golan law, the whole Golan Heights were placed under civilian administration like other sovereign districts in Israel. It is my impression that because of their discontent some civilian elements did not attend the first meeting called by Major General Drori to discuss the measures he is going to take on the Golan.

In the opinion of these civilian elements the appointment of Drori means the return of the military government "through the back door" and the materialization of the wishes of hostile Druze who demand the return of the military government to substantiate their allegation that the Golan is a territory occupied by Israel.

The director general of the prime minister's office, Matityahu Shmu'elevitz, who is the chairman of the general directors' committee for Druze affairs, told MA'ARIV that the decision to appoint Major General Drori had been made out of security reasons following the intensification of incitement and interference of the PLO and the Syrian "second bureau."

According to Shmu'elevitz, only security considerations were involved, and the decision was made by the authoritative security level. Shmu'elevitz added that he was not aware of discontent among the civilian elements regarding this decision.

CSO: 4400/267

MILITARY STRATEGY DISCUSSED

Beirut INSTRATIJIYA in Arabic No 3, Jan 82 p 12

[Article: "Israeli Military Products"]

[Text] On 7 September 1981 the Israeli company ELOP--which specializes in developing and manufacturing optical instruments for military purposes with the support of the Israeli Ministry of Defense, and whose center is located in the city of Rehoboth--that it is manufacturing a naval device designed to detect missiles from long distances. According to the company executives, the device in question--worldwide known under the name of (Spartas)--currently is used in more than one European country. This device receives the thermal vibrations (or beams) on a screen, and enables seaborne ships to detect missiles from very long distances without having to use any radar.

During a press conference, the company in question displayed many military products, including a controlled firing device manufactured by the company for the Israeli-made "Merkava" tanks and using laser beams. That also included night-driving glasses making it possible to read a map by means of an infrared lamp. There also was a portable communication device operating by means of laser beams, which cannot be detected and whose location cannot be determined by means of standard communication devices.

It was also disclosed that the above-mentioned company has manufactured an optical device for the zeroing of firearms (to pinpoint and adjust their sights), which makes it possible to zero in on anything without actually firing the weapons as that is currently done. There also were some night vision devices using light condensation and picture magnification. According to the management of the Israeli optical company, the latter currently manufactures night-driving glasses for the Merkava tank project and a television set receiving data transmitted by Kfir and Skyhawk airplanes.

The important thing about the recently revealed information is the announcement that the Israeli optics industry has succeeded, perhaps for the first time, in using laser beams for the production of equipment manufactured in Israel, and that the Israeli military censorship has for the first time disclosed the name of the company operating in the fields of military equipment and optical devices developed for the use of the Israeli army.

The Israeli electronics industry is considered as being the most advanced industries of its kind in the Middle East, since it has reached, with all the assistance provided by the United States, an advanced level in the production of military communication and reception devices in every area. About 85 companies currently operate in Israel in the field of electronics.

2693

CSO: 4404/272

ARAB BODY ALLOWED TO RECEIVE FUNDS FROM ABROAD

TA090857 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 May 82 p 3

[Report by Muhammad Khalaylah]

[Text] For the first time since the establishment of the state a government ministry has approved the acceptance by an Arab public body of contributions from foreign institutions abroad. Indeed, at the end of last week the Ministry of the Interior approved a contribution of \$6,000 from the U.S.-Palestinian Institute for Educational Affairs, centered in Washington, to the Umm Al-Fahm Regional Council.

This institute is headed by a Palestinian having dual nationality (Israeli-U.S.), Bassam Quri al-'Abd, who visits Israel frequently.

In a letter received by the Umm al-Fahm Council from District Commissioner Yosef (Kuwaiti), the person in charge of the Haifa District in behalf of the Ministry of the Interior, the ministry instructs the council to use the contribution only for the objectives for which it was given (the development of the laboratories and the establishment of sports facilities in the local high school). The district commissioner has asked the council to prepare a special budget for the contribution funds and to present it to the district commissioner for approval. The council has also been asked to inform the Ministry of the Interior in advance of any additional contributions from this institution or other institutions, and to obtain the Interior Ministry's approval for such contributions.

After receiving the Interior Ministry's approval, the Umm al-Fahm Regional Council, which is directed by Rakah, distributed a leaflet to the inhabitants informing them of the contribution and its approval and the possibility of further contributions from the same source.

The DAVAR correspondent notes that a delegation from the U.S.-Palestinian Institute visited the village last November to study the high school's needs. Over the last 2 years this institute has contributed considerable amounts of money to educational institutions and community centers in the Arab sector. One of the institutions built from the contributions was the high school in Al-Taiyiba, in the triangle. It has been learned that al-'Abd visited the Nazareth Municipality 2 months ago, promising it a \$50,000 contribution for the establishment of a town library to be named after (Abu Salama), who was born in 'Akko and died in Beirut and whose remains were claimed by the PLO.

CSO: 4400/267

ISRAEL

PRO-ISRAELI GOLAN DRUZE TAKE DEFENSIVE MEASURES

Request for Guns

TA061146 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 May 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Majdal Shams--Police Inspector-General Commissioner Arye Ivtzan yesterday said that police will consider individual requests by pro-Israel Druze in the Golan Heights that they be given weapons for protection against pro-Syrian elements there who together with religious leaders plan to hold a major demonstration today.

Ivtzan heard the request by Druze Zionist Organization leader Salman Abu-Salah, but said that he prefers to increase police presence in the Golan villages, and is determined to protect moderate residents and implement Israeli law. "Democracy is not anarchy," he said, "and the moderate are entitled to the protection of the law."

Police have turned down a request by the pro-Israeli Druze that a "religious procession" scheduled for today be banned. Billed as a ceremony to mark 40 days since the death of Druze leader Sultan Basha Atrash in Syria, it is expected by both factions to become the largest public protest yet against the extension of Israeli law to the region.

Hundreds of Galilee Arabs and Druze have been invited to attend the ceremony. Nazareth Mayor and Communist MK Tawfiq Zayyad will deliver the main speech.

The pro-Israel Druze asked police to ban the demonstration, contending that 42 days have passed since the death of Atrash, and that the radicals chose today to mark the murder of several local residents by the French in 1925.

Syria yesterday began installing a pipe in the buffer zone, reportedly to provide drinking water to Majdal Shams, in case Meqorot, the Israeli water company, limits its water supply.

Civilian Guard Established

TA170917 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The pro-Israeli Golan Druze have this week begun to set up a civilian guard intended to defend their lives and property against various radical

circles. Dozens of the candidates slated to join this civilian guard unit appealed to the government to allow them to possess arms. The prime minister's opinion that Druze should not be listed as Arabs on identification cards has prompted differences of opinion among the Golan Druze. Our correspondent, Yo'el Dar, reports on this issue and on the civilian guard.

[Begin Dar recording] We will not allow our lives and property to be jeopardized, Salman Abu Salah, the chairman of the Zionist Druze circle said yesterday. We have decided to set up the civilian guard since we have not yet received sufficient protection from the various security elements, nor have our complaints about provocations against our families always gained top priority, he said.

Following attempts to set up a civilian guard unit in the Druze villages on the Golan Heights, dozens of persons possessing identification cards appealed to the Nazareth Interior Ministry Branch requesting licenses for arms. Following a check, the Interior Ministry approved the requests and transmitted them to the police but the police are not rushing to comply with the requests for fear that the existence of a large quantity of arms will increase tension between the identification card holders and the pro-Syrian Druze. The police Northern District spokesman said that every request for arms will receive matter-of-fact handling.

Prime Minister Begin's announcement that the word Arab cannot be listed as the Druze's nationality on identification cards has prompted disagreements among the Golan Druze. Identification card holders claim this is the only way to demonstrate to their striking brethren that the ongoing partial strike and public struggle will be to no avail. The pro-Syrian Golan Druze say they intend to continue struggling until the government takes their feelings into consideration. Despite the growing gap in the positions of the two camps, Galilee Druze notables are still seeking a compromise formula to bridge the gap but the chances for this are nil--at least for now. [End recording]

CSO: 4400/267

FOREIGN DEBTS, BALANCE OF PAYMENT DEFICIT INCREASE

Debts Reach \$18.4 Billion

TA051123 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 6

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Excerpt] Israel's foreign debts at the end of December 1981 reached \$18.4 billion, or about \$4,630 per capita. According to official data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, at the end of 1980 the per capita debt was \$4,350.

An analysis of these findings indicates that Israel's foreign assets situation worsened in 1981 by \$2 billion, compared to a worsening of only \$1.3 billion in 1980.

The Israeli economy gained some \$400 million in 1981 from the erosion of Israel's foreign debts as a result of the strengthening of the dollar, but the market lost a similar sum of money because of the investments of banks and the Bank of Israel in European currencies.

The Israeli balance of payment deficit, including merchandise and services, reached \$4.43 billion in 1981, a 13-percent increase over 1980. This resulted from an increase of 29 percent in defense imports. Excluding the direct military imports worth \$2.2 billion, the deficit in the balance of goods and services amounted to \$2.2 billion, similar to the situation in 1980.

Loan Financing Responsible

TA120819 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 May 82 p 2

[Report by the economic correspondent]

[Text] The country's foreign debt--its outstanding debts to foreign banks and governments and to international financial bodies--increased during fiscal 1981 by \$1.5 billion, to total \$18 billion. This increase is due to the cost of financing loans taken to cover the country's trade deficit--the excess of imports over exports during the last year.

Figures released yesterday by the Bank of Israel show that not only has the debt grown, but also the conditions of its repayment have become less favourable. The amount of debts which are to be paid within less than a year was \$3.9 billion in 1981, compared to \$3.4 billion in 1980.

Credit granted to the government by the overseas subsidiaries of private banks rose to \$425 million in 1981, compared to \$191 million in 1980, a 125 per-cent increase.

CSO: 4400/267

GUR-ARYE EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S ARAB POLICIES

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Apr 82 p 24

[Interview with Benyamin Gur-Arye, advisor on Arab affairs to the Prime Minister, by Dov Goldstein, date and place not specified]

[Text] "During the war of attrition in the Suez, an Israeli Arab asked me: 'Tell me truthfully, when an Israeli Phantom takes off from the east heading west and an Egyptian MiG takes off in its direction, from west to east, and there is every chance that a very brief life and death battle will ensue, what should I pray for in my heart? Should I hope that my people will win or my country?' I answered: Pray for the truth. And don't apologize for it. You're allowed."

Benyamin Gur-Arye, advisor on Arab affairs to the prime minister, tells these short stories well and with charm. He weaves them smoothly into his detailed explanation of the position, situation, trends, moods and dreams of Israel's Arabs. And thus, a contradiction is created: I asked to speak to him about the events of last week, in the context of "Land Day." He, however, is trying to lead me away from the actual events, not because he wants to avoid the reality, but because "This week's events must be seen against a broader background."

The result is a compromise. I had no choice. I will relate the essence of our talks, as necessitated by the limitations of the galley sheet.

"You're asking about the week's events, about the stoning of a bus in Wadi 'Ara, about a meeting where the PLO flag was hoisted and radical, nationalistic slogans were rampant. So first I'll tell you a little story, for illustration. On one of my many trips for the Ministry of Defense I was in Africa and told the governor of the French canton how shocked I was to see a man bury his beloved wife with his jeep, so that the jeep would not be alone in the grave.

Every Third Soldier

The Frenchman replies: 'What are you talking about! That is tremendous progress. Thirty years ago he would have buried all his wives with that jeep. Now he is satisfied with burying only his beloved wife.' So it is with us,

too: the people do not thoroughly understand the situation or the prevailing mood in the Arab sector. That's why they were shocked by this week's events. They don't understand how much progress has been made."

"After the war of independence, 120,000 Arabs remained here--a small minority, lacking influence, depressed, 92 percent of whom were illiterate, complete ignoramuses. They were a minority with no influence on the course of events. If they had, like other Arab nations, any illusions that Israel would not survive, the war destroyed that. Israeli Arabs understood one thing very clearly: In a country capable of destroying the Egyptian army and reaching the Suez in 100 hours, they had no choice but to live with it and within it.

"The years 1956 to 1965 were quiet years. Even the borders were quiet and as far as the ongoing conflict experienced by Israeli Arabs between the country they lived in and their people in the broader sense, living in other countries--it was much easier for them when the borders were quiet and the war was at rest.

"The Six-Day war, in 1967, proved that the large majority among the Israeli Arabs accepted the State of Israel and cooperated in the war effort, short of enlisting in the IDF. Parenthetically, if Israeli Arabs were to enlist in the IDF, we would have a very serious problem. Due to the high birth rate and the growing percentage of young people in the Arab population, their relative proportion in the army would be twice their overall size. Thus, every third soldier in the IDF would be an Arab. We would be incapable of dealing with that numerical relation. The first political change occurred in 1959 with the establishment of the 'Al Ard' movement. Educated Arabs, graduates of Israeli institutions, talked about annexation of the Galilee to Syria and the triangle to Jordan. They also talked about destroying the State of Israel. The movement was declared illegal but their ideas continued to take root and proliferate, with the growing number of educated Arabs.

"A turnabout in the thought patterns of Arabs in Israel occurred after the Six-Day War. Meeting again with their people in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, after 19 years of isolation, stimulated the Israeli Arabs' jealousy. Before they were proud to be guests in a modern country and their economic situation was excellent. But the Arabs in the territories were nationalists who held their heads high. They were free from the dilemma of double identity. They were Arab in every way. However, against this nationalist awakening was juxtaposed the glorious Israeli victory in the Six-Day War, indicating a tremendous, deterrent force. With their own eyes Israel's Arabs saw the Arab war machine defeated and going up in smoke. 'Israel cannot be beaten.' That's what you hear Israeli Arabs saying at the time.

"Between the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War, agents from terrorist organizations managed to recruit 320 Israeli Arabs for terrorist activities. But the Yom Kippur War severely damaged the IDF's deterrent force and convinced the Israeli Arabs that Israel was not invincible: a certain combination of Arab military forces, aided by one of the super-powers, would have the capability to defeat Israel and destroy it. This feeling was also engendered by the success of the oil embargo, the obsequiousness of world powers before

the Arab rulers, the stories about great Arab wealth and the success of the PLO's international policy. Israel's Arabs also gained encouragement from their growth in numbers: they were no longer 120,000 illiterates, but a population of 670,000 established, educated, with many students, growing and multiplying quickly."

[Question] You claim that the radical movement among Israeli Arabs began after the Yom Kippur War, due to the course and results of that war?

[Answer] Yes. Even today Israeli Arabs believe that the United States saved Israel from total defeat. Although most Israeli Arabs now want to live in peace and avoid violent confrontation with Israel, that war strengthened their radical nationalist feelings. The Arab 'Village Sons' movement, a natural continuation of 'Al Ard,' internalized PLO policy even more radically. They speak openly not only about the establishment of a Palestinian State, but about building it on all the territory of 'Palestine,' to wit, the total destruction of Israel.

[Question] What are the proportions of this movement today?

[Answer] Around 4 percent of the Arab population--and that's not so little. In order to expand their ranks, they are trying to drag Rakah into radical activity and have caused a radical turn in Rakah's positions: they attack Rakah for their inactivity and their big talk, claiming that only terrorist activity against Israel is the true path.

[Question] Are there groups which are more radical than the Village Sons?

The "Brotherhood": Two "Families"...

[Answer] Yes. There are two. One is the "National Arab Movement." They tell the Village Sons: 'You're all talk!' A group from within this movement went on its own initiative to Spain where it established connections with the most radical terrorist organizations. Seven of them returned to Israel and engaged in sabotage. They were apprehended and jailed. But the movement exists and it is dangerous.. The second is the most radical of all, 'The Muslim Brotherhood,' which formed 3 years ago. In contrast to other movements, these radicals preach not only the elimination of Israel, but the establishment of an Islamic State in its place, while the other groups are calling for a secular state. This group subdivided into 'Usra al-Din' ('The Family of Religion') which works in the open and 'Usra al Jihad' ('The Family of the Holy War') which operates underground and has, over the last 3 years, been responsible for around 40 acts of sabotage in Israel. They were captured and their trials were expedited. Some have already been released from jail and have resumed their terrorist activities.

[Question] And in addition to these radical groups, Rakah acts as a political party, with representatives in the Knesset...

[Answer] Despite the fact that Rakah is ostensibly a less radical movement which does not preach violence and terrorism, it is the most dangerous group among the Israeli Arabs. It operates on clear and definitive directives from the outside--from Moscow. Rakah has a very strong organization and solid

internal discipline. They make a real effort to recruit Arab youths, offering them attractive incentives, such as studies in the Soviet Union with full financial support. Politically they espouse self-determination for the Arab people, to the point of separation from the State of Israel. Rakah operates according to a set, organized plan. It's harder to combat a group like that, than the smaller organizations which reveal themselves to the security forces due to their propensity toward armed, terrorist struggle.

Last year, we frustrated a serious attempt by Rakah to convene a congress of Israeli Arabs based on one representative for every 500 Arabs, and to demand autonomy for Israel's Arabs by creating a unified Arab, nationalist voice. We also prevented another attempt by several other organizations excluding Rakah to organize in the framework of a National Coordination Committee.

It is not the small groups but Rakah, as a political organization, that is the main source of danger to the State of Israel. I don't see the Israeli Arabs as a security problem, rather a political one. The goal of Rakah is to create a tie between the Arabs in the territories and Israel's Arabs--as an end (a Palestinian State) and as a means (when the Arabs in the territories rebel, Israeli Arabs, too, disrupt normal life in Israel.)

Rakah: The Source of Danger

[Question] You're saying that you don't perceive Israeli Arabs as a security problem but when they throw rocks at a bus in Wadi 'Ara, there is an element of physical danger...

Answer] Yes. That's serious. It is a symptom of extremism. But it is not difficult to round up 100 youths for a harmful physical activity. And it's not a problem for our security forces to act against these law breakers. But I would like to point out that Rakah's attempt to bring about a strike in the Arab sector on 'Land Day' this week was a failure. In the last election Rakah won 36 percent of the Arab vote and only 20 to 30 percent of the Israeli Arab population participated this week in the strike. In other words: Rakah did not manage to expand its influence beyond its own voters.

[Question] In Sakhnin this week, they flew the Palestinian flag and shouted radical slogans. Why didn't the security forces react?

[Answer] Because if we had, we would have played right into the hands of Rakah. That's exactly what they wanted: security forces, riots, blows, injuries, arrests--and their voice would reach the whole world, complete with photographs. I suggested avoiding this and not doing what Rakah wanted. We will settle our accounts with all those who flew the Palestinian flag and shouted pro-PLO slogans. We photographed them. But we will act in our good time, whenever we so decide. All of them will be brought to justice.

[Question] Is there increased nationalistic extremism among Israeli Arabs and is support growing for a Palestinian State?

[Answer] Until 1977 there was a steady increase in Rakah's power. In every election Rakah gained another 10 percent of the vote. This trend peaked in 1977 when 51 percent of the Israeli Arabs voted for Rakah. The assumption

was that in the last elections, in 1981, there would be yet another increase. It did not happen. Rakah's support fell to 36 percent. We broke the trend by prohibiting the establishment of the congress. By so doing we proved to the opposition that it is not necessary to surrender to Rakah's threats. Many, many Arabs have explained to me that they were afraid of Rakah. But when they realized that the State was working against the Rakah machine, this gave them the courage not to vote for Rakah.

More and more Arabs in Israel today say to Rakah: 'You're dragging us into a confrontation with the majority in Israel. In a confrontation of this kind, the minority is bound to lose. Israel will beat us. We will reap no benefits from this confrontation. We will only lose that which we have gained.' The growing trend among Israeli Arabs, to the contrary, does not indicate an increasingly radical position, if you're talking about feelings within the overall population. There are extremist groups, Rakah among them. But the majority of Israel's Arabs do not want to endanger themselves in situations of confrontation. The government has definitively proven, through its policy, that it will be very hard on those whose intent it is to destroy the State. On the other hand, it will make every effort to help those who seek help, or those who are willing to live in Israel in peace. We will embrace them and integrate them into our lives, in every possible way.

Fact: the majority of the heads of local Arab councils rejected Rakah protectionism, clearly stating: 'Your way is leading us to disaster. We won't go along with you!' I'm sure that the number of extremists and their influence on the Arabs of Israel is declining and if we persist in our policies, the percentage of Israeli Arabs willing to live in peace within the borders of Israel will continue to multiply.

[Question] Have the recent events in Judea, Samaria and Gaza caused increased radicalism among Israeli Arabs?

[Answer] These events spark the radical fires and stimulate activity. But our strong reaction in Judea and Samaria has a moderating influence on those who refuse to cooperate with the extremist elements. The prevailing feeling among Israeli Arabs is: 'If Israel reacted with such a strong hand in the territories, the inference is that if we, within Israel's borders get out of hand, Israel's reaction will be even stronger.' There is a growing number of pragmatists among the Israeli Arabs, who understand what I've been telling them again and again in simple terms.

[Question] What have you been telling them again and again, in simple terms?

[Answer] I tell them: 'If you go against the state--we'll break your bones.'

The Carrot and the Stick

[Question] Physically?

[Answer] No, no. I tell them: You will receive nothing. You will not have the opportunity to develop, to progress. Your lives will not be comfortable. This is the meaning of what I'm saying. But if you go with the State--the State will go with you and help you and answer your needs and your lives will improve and your childrens' futures will be secure. Simple.

[Question] The policy, then, is that of the carrot and the stick?

[Answer] The policy is: a strong hand against those who want to destroy the State--they will feel our wrath--and significant benefits to the majority of Israeli Arabs who do not seek the destruction of the State. In this way we will reduce extremism and strengthen moderation and pragmatism among those who understand that there is no path other than co-existence with Israel in peace. We don't want to turn Israeli Arabs into Zionists. I don't expect them to crusade against emigration from Israel or for immigration to Israel. We'll be satisfied with tolerance, if they don't lend a hand to radical groups or think about participating in actions harmful to Israel.

[Question] For many years we saw the Druze in Israel as allies. Now, it appears that the shadow of Arab nationalism has fallen on them as well, especially the youth, as we saw in the memorial assembly for Sultan Pasha al-Atras, in Suwayda. Were we wrong?

[Answer] No, of course not! The Druze are faithful to Israel. Theirs is a true loyalty. They lost 205 people in military operations. From a population of 40,000, their losses were no less than ours. They are an isolated ethnic group in this world, and it is only natural that they should have a feeling of association and partnership. The incidents in Druze villages in the Golan have influenced them. God forbid we should hurt the Druze. They are very sensitive. With tears in his eyes a young Druze told me: 'I'm a 1st lieutenant in the IDF. In my military service I was responsible for the security of a secret military installation. I left the army and now I earn my living as a truck driver. I was sent to deliver gravel to that same military installation and they wouldn't let me in because I'm Druze. But that's my installation! I was responsible for protecting it!' We cannot allow this to happen to us!

98 Percent Electricity

[Question] The Arabs have serious complaints about discrimination in employment, education and housing.

[Answer] I won't claim that the Arabs have gotten everything they want. But here are a few important numbers: 90 percent of the educated young Arabs found academic positions. That's higher than the figure for Jews! Ten thousand teachers were absorbed into the educational system. Ninety-six percent of all Arab children are in school. That's more than in Sweden! This year 27 percent of the entire development budget in the Ministry of Education was allocated for the Arab sector, twice their proportional weight in the population. Ninety-eight percent of all Arab localities already have electricity and within a year or two the gap will be completed. Can someone say that the State of Israel has neglected the Arabs living within its borders?

[Question] They are very hurt by discrimination, by the fact that they receive less social security for their children than Jews...

[Answer] We'll rectify that! I have just suggested that every discharged soldier receive a stipend upon discharge and that social security be equal for Arab and Jewish families, without prejudice and discrimination.

INCREASED IDF FORCES ON GOLAN

TA161344 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 May 82 p 2

[Report from the north by Shim'on Weiss]

[Text] Only about 20 Druze inhabitants from the four northern Golan villages have Israeli identification cards as stipulated by the law. This has emerged from a check conducted recently.

It transpires that all in the Mas'adah villages, except local council head Abu Salah, have returned their cards. This includes all the council workers and those considered Abu Salah's friends and Israel's supporters. Abu Salah has not been seen in his village streets recently and he apparently prefers to remain at home or in his council office and does not come in contact with the public.

Only 10 inhabitants in possession of the identification cards have remained in the large Druze village of Majdal Shams which is the focus of ferment on the Golan Heights. These include the head of the Zionist-Druze circle, Salman Abu Salah and his family members. All the rest of the villagers have returned their identification cards. The DAVAR correspondent has however learned that the head of the Golan community, Salman Tahir, holds many identification cards which are used by the villagers who want to leave their villages and cannot do so without presenting the cards. When they return to the village they return the cards to Tahir. The number of identification card holders in the Buq'ata and 'Ayn Qunyah villages reaches only about 10.

In the meantime it has been learned that extending the detention of four Golan Druze notables by the commander of the Northern Command Amir Drori at the end of last week has aroused great anger and renewed ferment in the Golan villages. It has been learned that large demonstrations will be held in the villages this week against Major General Drori's decision.

During the past week the police have renewed the routine checks of the identification cards and licenses held by the Druze villagers. Increased army forces have been seen in the villages over the last few days and also Major General Drori visits the forces as well. It seems this is part of the instruction issued last week to transfer the administrative powers in the Golan villages from the Interior Ministry to the hands of the commander of the Northern Command.

CSO: 4400/267

CHOICE WEST BANK LAND OWNED BY ORIENTAL JEWS

TA061254 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 May 82 p 6

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Eli'ezer Levin]

[Text] Some 2,000 dunams of land in choice parts of the territories were purchased by Jews from Arab countries during the 1920's and 1930's and have remained in their ownership until this day. This emerged from a meeting of Jews from Islamic countries held Sunday in Or-Yehuda at the initiative of Knesset member Mordekhay Ben-Porat.

About 100 participants at the meeting showed deeds of ownership from Tabu [the Land Registry Office in Mandatory Palestine] and other documents attesting to their ownership of the lands. Most of the lots were purchased dozens of years ago by these Jews or their parents, who lived in Iraq, Morocco, Libya and Yemen. The purchases were carried out by means of lawyers and brokers for economic and Zionist motives.

A check showed that the largest concentrations of these lands, some 1,200 dunams, is located near the 'Atarot airfield, in the neighborhood of Neve Ya'aqov, and in the Arab village of Qalandiyah. The second largest concentration is located near Nabulus. Smaller lots were located near Ramallah and in the Gaza Strip. Additional lots may be located in the future.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that land in Samaria now sells for about \$4,000 a dunam and that the price for land in Neve Ya'aqov is even higher. Even assuming a price of \$4,000 a dunam for all the land, its worth is about \$8 million, or about 165 million shekels according to the present exchange rate.

It also emerged that most of the land is unoccupied, although here and there local Arab inhabitants had built houses on it.

The meeting's participants decided to begin realizing their rights to the lots. In the first stage the lots will be fenced off to show ownership and prevent incursions. In the second stage they will try to consolidate the lots through land exchanges and build housing developments on them. In the event they fail to consolidate the lots they will try to sell them to the administration.

CSO: 4400/267

MONEY TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS INCREASED

TA051142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 1

[Report by Amnon Barzilay]

[Text] The injection of money to the Agudat Yisra'el and NRP religious institutions will increase by nearly four fold in the current fiscal year, reaching some 1.8 billion shekels, compared to some 240 million shekels distributed among Yeshivot and other religious schools between last October and April.

This HA'ARETZ reporter has learned that some fears have been voiced that the increased funneling--more than twice the rate of inflation--will cause some of the funds to be spent for political, rather than educational-religious causes.

The unprecedented growth in the financial injection is related to the coalition agreement, which stipulates that the religious institutions will be given 750 million shekels linked to the cost of living index. Last October, Finance Minister Yoram Aridor insisted on cutting the injection, and chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee Shlomo Lorincz, and other Agudat Yisra'el leaders conceded and agreed that this will amount to 240 million shekels.

It emerges from a look at the basic guidelines of the Treasury's budget plans, that in the present fiscal year the Finance Ministry has given up in advance in the struggle against Agudat Yisra'el and the NRP and that the Religious Affairs Ministry budget has inflated, reaching 2,262 billion shekels compared to 462 million in the previous fiscal year. Only some 460 million shekels of the ministry's budget has been allocated directly to the ministry and the rest goes to religious institutions according to a distribution list to be determined by the party leaders.

A comparison between the standard of the Religious Affairs Ministry and the other ministries judging by the size of the budget indicates that the religious parties' fight for improved status has been successful. Thus, for example, the Immigrant Absorption Ministry budget amounts to only some 1 billion shekels. The Housing and Construction Ministry budget is only 860 million shekels (excluding the financial support for people who purchase apartments) and the budget allocation for the Police Ministry and the Prisons Authority is only 6.7 billion shekels.

CSO: 4400/267

BI'R ZAYT UNIVERSITY DORMITORIES RAIDED

Material Seized, No Arrests

TA110927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Last night security forces commanded by the commander of the Ramallah area conducted until a late hour searches in the student dormitories at Bi'r Zayt University on the university's campus and also in the (Rabakh) Hotel, in Ramallah. A large amount of material suspected as being inciteful was seized, but no arrests were made.

The correspondent for the Arabic news program, Kadur Rif'at, reports that the searches were conducted in accordance with an order, in coordination with the university's management and with the accompaniment of the dormitories' house-mother. This contradicts the claim by the university that the soldier's broke into the student dormitories in order to conduct the search.

University Protests Raid

TA111027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University has sent a telegram to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon protesting searches conducted by security personnel last night in student dormitories in the university and at students' residences in two Ramallah hotels. Bi'r Zayt University says that these searches were not required and were an unnecessary provocation. According to the university, students were humiliated during the searches and property damage was caused.

Military sources vigorously deny these allegations saying that the searches were conducted in the company of police and those responsible for the dormitories on behalf of the university, in accordance with a lawful order and without the exercise of any force.

In these searches inciteful literature belonging to the PLO was seized. The military sources deny the students' charges that Arabic newspapers which are sold in the territories, notebooks and books were also confiscated.

CSO: 4400/267

BRIEFS

SHARON ADVISER APPOINTED--Journalist Uri Dan, formerly a military correspondent for MA'ARIV, will on 7 May assume the post of adviser on communications and information affairs to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. [TA060752 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 May 82 p 2]

HEBRON RELIGIOUS FIGURES SENTENCED--The military court in Hebron has sentenced to 6 months in prison five religious figures charged with underground organizing for what they called a holy war against Israel. Counsellor (Husayn Shuyuki) contended that usually the sentences given to religious figures accused of subversive activity is mitigated. The court accepted that argument and therefore sentenced them to only 6 months in prison. Since the five defendants have been in custody for 5 months already, they will be released in about a month. [Text] [TA061415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 May 82]

SINAI EVACUEES TO GAZA--The twelve families evacuated last month from 'Azmona, near Haruvit in northern Sinai, have resettled in Morag, located between Rafah and Khan Yunus. The settlers are already cultivating 120 dunams of vegetables, 140 dunams of citrus groves across the Green Line in the Besor District, and some 150 dunams of wheat. The group of settlers from 'Azmona will establish a Moshav to be affiliated with the Po'el Hamizrahi [NRP-Affiliated Movement] and that Moshav is currently under construction in the southern tip of the Gaza District. The Jewish Agency is planning three additional settlements as well as a new settlement bloc in the northern part of the Gaza District near the Erez industrial area, and another bloc south of Gaza. [Text] [TA051406 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 May 82 p 13]

NEW SETTLEMENT FOR SAMARIA--The Ministerial Settlement Affairs Committee has approved the setting up of a town-moshav in southern Samaria by a group from Hazav (Zionist Building Societies) [Havurot Tziyoniyot Bonot]. Deputy Agriculture Minister MK Mikha'el Degel met with members of the organization and told them that the Agriculture Ministry has located 1,600 dunams between the town of Lod and the settlement of Matityahu on which the new settlement will be built. Part of the settlement is also intended for workers from the aviation industry. According to the plan, work on the infrastructure will begin in 2 months with government financing. The construction, according to the "build your own home" methods, will start in the fall and all the development works in the settlement will be at the expense of the settlers. [Text] [TA101244 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 May 82 p 2]

SOVIET DELEGATION VISIT--A Soviet delegation will arrive in Israel this year to participate in the ceremonies marking the victory of the allied forces over Nazi Germany. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz has learned that the delegation that will arrive this time is much larger than in previous years. Its members include the vice president of the Soviet Jurists' Association, a senior correspondent of the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY and a group of artists and singers. Hundreds of former soldiers and officers who served in the Red Army during World War II convened in Tel Aviv last night to mark the anniversary of the victory. They called on the Soviet Government to stop distorting history regarding the role played by Jewish fighters in the struggle against the Nazis. More than 1/2 million Jews fought in the ranks of the Red Army during World War II and about 1/3 of them fell. [Text] [TA101355 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 May 82]

EARLY ELECTIONS SOUGHT--Herut Party personalities have recently begun activity toward dissolving the Likud in view of the possibility that the Knesset elections might be advanced. Following the latest events in the Liberal faction, these personalities have consolidated their intention to suggest that the Herut institutions appear separately in the Knesset elections. Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, the moving force behind this trend, yesterday held a meeting with Herut movement activists and this morning he told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that the Liberals and Herut ought to appear on separate lists in the elections. He said that the differences between the two parties on political and economic issues are deepening. In Shilansky's view the joint framework could be restored after the elections, or alternatively, a coalition could be formed. [Text] [TA120754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 May 82]

LAVI PROTOTYPE PLANNED--Israel aircraft industries is planning to fly a prototype of the Lavi aircraft in 1985. This has been reported by our correspondent, Avi Angel, and this year more than \$80 million will be invested in the aircraft's development. Our correspondent has also learned that a prediction has been made about the Lavi aircraft's export trends: it will be possible to export about 400 planes in addition to the hundreds of aircraft to be purchased by the Israeli Air Force. Our correspondent says that if these forecasts come true, in economic terms it will be feasible beyond doubt to develop the Lavi aircraft. [Text] [TA121954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 May 82]

REPLACEMENT FOR 'ANABTA MAYOR--The Civilian Administration has decided not to appoint an Israeli officer as mayor of 'Anabta despite the fact that the town's elected mayor, Wahid Kamal Hamadallah, has been removed. According to the law, Hamadallah's deputy is supposed to run the town's affairs. However, he has informed the Civilian Administration that he is not prepared to do so. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, reports that the Civilian Administration continues to exert pressure on the members of the Ramallah City Council to cooperate with the Israeli officer in running the town's affairs. The Civilian Administration has threatened that it would close down a driving school owned by a relative of the city council member. However, following the intervention of Israeli elements, the Civilian Administration revoked its intention. [Text] [TA090942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 May 82]

SHAMIR INVITATION TO URUGUAY--Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislau Otero Valdes yesterday invited Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to visit Uruguay. No date has yet been set for the visit. The invitation was extended during a ceremony in Jerusalem at which the two foreign ministers signed an agreement setting up a framework for exchanges of information and telecommunications and media facilities. Earlier, Valdes paid courtesy calls on Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Yitzhaq Navon, and visited Kibbutz Ginosar. Valdes told Shamir that he was "very impressed" by what he had seen in Israel during his visit. Shamir pointed out that Uruguay was the country to which Israel sent its first ambassador in Latin America. Valdes also paid a courtesy call yesterday on Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor. [Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris] [Text] [TA110822 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 May 82 p 3]

IDF TO CLEAR JORDANIAN MINES--In the next few days, the IDF will clear minefields throughout Judaea, Samaria and Jerusalem. A decision on this has recently been made by senior IDF officers. This was reported this evening by the IDF spokesman in reply to a question presented by our correspondent in the territories, Rafiq Halabi. The IDF spokesman added that an investigation of incidents in which local inhabitants entered the minefields to allow herds to graze there showed that signs placed in the field warning of minefields had been stolen. The IDF has recently taken action to again fence off the minefields because there have been numerous cases in which inhabitants of the territories struck mines. Our correspondent notes that the mines in the Judaea Samaria and Jerusalem areas were planted by the Jordanians, adding that many of them can be found in the heart of Arab settlements. Recently local youths have attempted several times to defuse mines and reuse them in terrorists acts. [Text] [TA132005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 82]

IDF BEHAVIOR INVESTIGATION--The complaints made by members of the Peace Now Movement regarding the IDF's behavior in the territories have been submitted to the commander of the military police investigations department, who was asked to conduct a comprehensive investigation into these complaints. The investigation was ordered by the chief of staff. Replying to a question by our military correspondent, the IDF spokesman said that in the wake of the meeting this week between the military advocate general and the defense minister's aide and three officers in the reserves who are members of the Peace Now Movement in which the latter voiced their complaints, the material was submitted to the chief of staff for his perusal and, as said, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan ordered an in-depth investigation. [Text] [TA141847 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 May 82]

E. JERUSALEM PUBLIC FIGURES DETAINED--The assistant editor of the paper ASH-SHA'B was detained in East Jerusalem last night. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that he was detained following an incident during which the security forces stopped a truck full of food making its way from East Jerusalem to the Golan Heights Druze. The food stuffs were unloaded from it. Activist ('Abd Dandis) was also one of the public figures detained following this incident. Our correspondent notes that there has long been disagreement between the ASH-SHA'B editorial board and the censor of the public of publications. [Text] [TA142013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 May 82]

MAPAM YOUTH DEMONSTRATE IN QALQILYAH--Young people from Mapam demonstrated on the outskirts of Qalqilyah today at noon. Our correspondent Hana Pé'er reports they carried signs condemning the government's and defense minister's policy in the territories and the killing of children during demonstrations. Arguments developed between the demonstrators and Israeli drivers passing through the area. In contrast, the Qalqilyah residents were totally indifferent. The demonstration was staged without a license and dispersed quietly after a short while. [Text] [TA151320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 15 May 82]

CSO: 4400/267

CASABLANCA DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS REVIEWED

Casablanca LA VIE ECONOMIQUE in French 26 Mar 82 p 11

[Text] In order for Casablanca, with its over 3 million inhabitants and five newly instituted prefectures, to play its proper role, several actions have been undertaken to make the economic capital a model city.

The king recently proceeded to lay the cornerstone for buildings that will house three of the five prefecture making up Greater Casablanca. The infrastructure of the Casablanca-Anfa and Mohammedia-Zenata prefectures is already in place. A new headquarters is under construction for the prefecture of Mohammedia. Work has begun at other sites for the prefectures of Sidi Othman-Ben M'Sik, Ain-Sebaa-Hay Mohammadi and Ain Chock-Hay Hassan.

The new prefectures will become poles of attraction for economic, cultural and social activities. In a statement to the press, Michel Pinseau, architect and city planner in charge of drafting the new master plan for the metropolitan area, said the following:

"The sites where the three new prefectures will rise will constitute a nucleus to which we shall attach sports and cultural facilities and a commercial center for artisans, handicrafts and retailers.

"This nucleus will be the point of departure for an urban project that will accommodate people now poorly housed and absorb the surplus population due both to new births and the rural exodus. It will eventually fill the 500 to 600 hectares that we are going to develop, thereby avoiding the tentacular spread of Casablanca along major roads and the empty spaces existing at Ain-Chock, Ben M'Sik and Ain-Sebaa."

Actually, the sprawl of Casablanca results from the fact that the major metropolis, whose development was extremely rapid, was underadministered. The administrative apparatus existing until only recently and set up for a few hundred thousand inhabitants could no longer meet the needs of the economic capital either economically, socially, developmentally or above all, administratively.

It was to fight this state of affairs that the new prefectures were set up and the completion of the new administrative headquarters responds, both in design and completion, to the wishes of all people of Casablanca.

Prefecture of Ain Sebaa-Hay Mohammadi

The prefecture of Ain-Sebaa-Hay Mohammadi will be built in Upper Ain Sebaa between Sidi Moumen and the zoo, on the Beaulieu site.

This prefecture will have an area of 20 hectares (35 with the surrounding areas). The prefecture building will have 5,000 square meters, will be completed in 2 and 1/2 years and will require from 2 to 3 million hours of work.

It should be pointed out that with respect to jobs, priority will be given to the local people from each prefecture. It is planned that enterprises set up within the territory of a prefecture will have priority in doing the work so that from the very beginning, every entity will truly become a pole of socio-economic attraction.

The Ain-Sebaa-Hay Mohammadi prefecture will be built in the form of an administrative complex including the buildings of the prefecture itself, a building for the medical section, a Hall of Justice, police station and a health center.

The prefecture district will also have a cultural center with an open-air theater and library, swimming pool, sports facilities and an area for trade.

Ain Chok-Hay Hassani Prefecture

The Ain-Chock-Hay Hassani prefecture will be built on the site of the current Anfa airport. It will have an area of 53,000 square meters and will include the prefecture building, a Hall of Justice, a police station, health center and medical section. Work will take about 2 years.

It should be mentioned that on the northwestern side of the administrative center, the old abandoned quarry will be turned into a rain water reservoir, preventing the need to use costly large-diameter pipe for rain water runoff. However, the recreational and leisure aspect is not forgotten either, since part of the basin will be used as a small artificial lake whose level will rise with rain, while surplus water will be gradually drawn off through suitable piping.

This recreational reservoir will have green spaces around it and tennis courts, soccer fields, basketball courts, a swimming pool and open-air theater will be built.

While the same basic elements are found in the three prefectures (administrative headquarters, Hall of Justice and police station), the specificities of each one governed design.

Ben M'Sik-Sidi Othmane Prefecture

At Ben M'Sik-Sidi Othmane, the sociocultural facilities will include a library, multipurpose room, a theater, two soccer fields, five basketball courts and a swimming pool. In addition, on the 40 hectares which the center will cover,

some 40,000 square meters will be built upon and the rest set aside as green space. The center will be built near the future wholesale market about 1 kilometer from the peripheral highway.

It should be noted that communal centers are not planned for any of the three prefectures. It is true that the demarcation of the communes does not coincide with that of the prefectures.

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CSO: 4519/169

ENERGY POTENTIAL BEFORE 1981-1985 PLAN EXAMINED

Casablanca LA VIE ECONOMIQUE in French 26 Mar 82 pp 8-9

[Text] Many projects were completed in the energy sector during the 1978-1980 Plan, whose guidelines were based, first of all, on meeting the country's demands in all circumstances and at the lowest cost, and second, on the rapid mobilization of national energy resources.

The following is a summary of those projects.

Oil

1. Expansion of SAMIR [Moroccan-Italian Refining Corporation]

This important expansion project, completed at the end of 1978, made it possible to increase SAMIR's refining capacity from 2.25 million tons a year to 6.75 million tons, which for the most part explains the strong increase in added value of the sector in 1979 (over 30 percent). Its cost totaled 1,062,000,000 DH [dirhams], 475.7 million of which were spent during the 1978-1980 Plan.

2. Optimization of SCP [Moroccan Petroleum Company] Facilities

Thanks to this optimization project, whose cost totaled 47.5 million DH, the SCP's capacity went from 800,000 tons a year to 1 million tons.

The SCP also built a new water treatment station (12 million DH), a desalinization unit (1.7 million DH) and storage units and auxiliary facilities (20 million DH).

3. SEBLIMA [Asphalt and Lubricants Company] Expansion

The asphalt oxidation capacity went from 80,000 tons a year to 120,000 tons. In addition, a bagging unit was built and two storage tanks were set up. Investments amounted to 6.3 million DH.

In the field of packing and distribution, the following projects were completed:

1. For liquefied petroleum gas (GPL), a storage cavity was made in the salt deposit [portion of text deleted] bottle gas filling unit at Oud Zem with

a capacity of 20,000 tons and a new center at Fes with a capacity of 50,000 tons.

The cost of this investment program is 125.7 million dirhams.

In addition, the gas distribution system was improved through the establishment of new sales outlets, for an investment of 39 million DH.

Regarding the storage and transport of these products, one should note that a large "pool" storage unit went into service at Mohammedia with a capacity of 180,000 tons, along with another pool storage unit at Agadir, with a capacity of 23,000 tons.

These two units made it possible to respond to a certain extent to the need to regionalize storage facilities and to provide a more reliable supply of products for the country.

In addition to the normal fleet of tank trucks and cars, the period of the 3-year plan was characterized by the purchase of a second coastal vessel (the "Massa") with a capacity of 7,000 cubic meters, thus helping to relieve congestion on the road and providing a regular supply for the Kenitra Thermal Generating Station.

Overall expenditures for distribution and packing amount to 291 million DH.

Oil Research

Along with these investments, sustained efforts were made in the area of petroleum research. In 1978 and

In 1978 and 1979, some 1,551 kilometers of seismic profiles were done on land and 1,169 kilometers offshore. Four wells were drilled and seven boreholes were made.

Research activity was further intensified in 1980 with the BRPM [Mineral Prospecting and Investment Office] completed the equivalent of 18 months of seismic work and seven borings, totaling 30 months of structural work and 26,600 meters drilled. Foreign partners did 9 months of seismic research on land. Total expenditures for petroleum research were 85 million DH in 1978, 129 million in 1979 and 178 million in 1980, or a total of 382 million DH for the 3-year period.

This research activity resulted in the discovery of gas deposits in the Gharb and Essaouira basins, which have potential and should be drilled.

Production of Electricity

The demand for electric power grew steadily over the 1978-1980 Plan. The average rate of increase was in fact 9.1 percent for energy used and 8.4 percent for energy used during peak winter hours.

In order to meet this demand, the National Electricity Office (ONE) carried out a production program essentially involving the completion of hydroelectric and thermic projects whose construction began during the 1973-1977 Plan.

Regarding the hydroelectric projects, one should cite the completion of: the Oued El Makhazine Dam, equipped with a 36-megawatt generator put into service in October 1979; the Al-Massira Plant, equipped with two 63-megawatt generators that went into service in April and May 1980.

Regarding thermic projects, those completed were: the Kenitra thermic power plant including four 75-megawatt generators, which went into service in 1979; and the Mohammedia thermic power plant (four 150-megawatt generators). The first of the four generators went into operation at the beginning of 1981.

Studies done essentially dealt with a survey of hydraulic projects, continuation of combustion tests on the Timahdit schists and their completion, and the conclusion of contracts for studies and tests on the Tarfaya schists.

In the field of nuclear energy, advisory teams for preliminary studies and the selection of sites were set up.

Studies on the hydrosolar development of Sebkhah Tah and the survey of mini-hydraulic plants were completed.

The program for the transport and distribution of electricity essentially consisted of the evacuation of electrical production and the strengthening of the system supplying regions that are major users of energy.

Rural Electrification

The program to electrify rural areas developed during the 3-year plan would increase the share of electric power supplied to such areas. At the present time, that share does not exceed 8 percent. It would improve the living conditions of the rural world, given the fact that electricity is part of the basic equipment of all economic and social activities.

The years 1978 and 1979 were devoted to the completion of feasibility studies and certain investigations.

Engineering studies were also done for 1,600 centers for general studies and 259 priority centers in order to put together dossiers for calls for bids for the first phase of the work.

Coal Production

Coal exploration was essentially limited to the El Mnizla deposit near Taroudant, while lignite exploration continued in the southern part of the Guercif basin and revealed more reserves.

The Moroccan Coal Mining Company experienced a slight decline in production, going from 707,000 tons in 1978 to 630,000 tons in 1980 and 650,000 tons in 1981.

The drop was due to technical limitations characteristic of the deposit at the Jerada pit 5, which made it necessary to do additional work and resort to mechanized operations.

Investments amounted to 10 million dirhams for exploration and 127 million for coal mining itself.

Renewable Energy Development Center

This center, set in up Marrakech, is for the purpose of doing studies and research aimed at promoting renewable forms of energy and developing their use, particularly by adopting technologies adapted to the specific conditions of the country.

During the 1978-1980 Plan, the following work was done: completion of necessary studies for establishment of the center and those relating to a number of pilot projects in the field of water pumping using wind and solar energy and in that of the development of mini hydraulic plants; and the training of upper-level personnel and technicians who will be in charge of managing the center.

Out of the budgeted credits allocated to the center, or 2 million dirhams, 100,000 were spent in 1979 to purchase certain solar equipment. The rest of the money was used to buy land.

Oil Production From Schists

Within the framework of development of bituminous schists for the production of oil and gas, geological studies were completed and tests and technical and economic studies were continued in order to define the procedures best adapted to our schists and outline engineering work for the different upgrading projects.

In particular, tests were completed for the development of a national pyrolysis procedure, procedure T3. Expenditures during the 3-year plan totaled 48.4 million dirhams.

Nuclear Reactor

Within the framework of preparations for nuclear energy, the plan provided for the purchase of an experimental nuclear reactor. The contract for its purchase was concluded in July 1978 for 6.2 million dirhams.

Tah Hydrosolar Project

This important project, which will be located in the Tarfaya region, will make it possible to produce electric power and salt.

Studies were begun during the 3-year period and the first calls for bids have just been issued.

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CSO: 4519/169

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROBLEMS EXAMINED

Casablanca LA VIE ECONOMIQUE in French 16 Apr 82 pp 8,14

[Article: "Vocational Training Problems"]

[Text] The orientation of the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan with respect to vocational and professional training is closely related to the orientation and objectives which will be assigned to the education system during the years to come.

In spite of the efforts made to improve and develop the vocational and cadre training system, it still suffers from a number of problems which had already been noted in previous Plans; we should underline the problems encountered in the following areas:

a) Only a limited number of students go from general education schools to vocational training schools, and their transfer occurs under unsatisfactory conditions:

- The competitive examinations opening the doors to vocational schools cannot be fair since they include tests which are sometimes almost totally unrelated to the training profile aimed at and, therefore, represent an arbitrary means of selection among candidates with widely different educational levels.

- The lack of information on the vocational training paths available and on the careers to which they lead makes it difficult to recruit candidates in certain specialties or gives them a training not adapted to the jobs they will hold later on.

- The lack of an orientation based on the knowledge of the vocational abilities of the candidates results in a poor adaptation of the students to the training they are given. An adequate orientation can be ensured only through consideration of their school record, and adequate psychological and technical tests and interviews.

- The number of out-of-school students "recycled" in vocational training schools represents 40 percent of secondary school drop-outs and 30 percent of primary school drop-outs. These percentages could decrease if nothing is done to expand the capacities of vocational training schools so as to reflect the expansion of general education and the potential increase in the number of jobs available.

b) The content and objectives of vocational and cadre training have not kept pace with the evolution of the requirements of economic and social development as far as qualification and competence are concerned. This lack of adaptation is accounted for by the following:

- The lack of reliable data and global studies to determine the manpower requirements of the economy, by profession, by level of qualification, and by sector, represents a serious handicap to the development of vocational training.
- The specialties taught are not much diversified; there are some 40 specialties, whereas the 1971 census identified 300 different occupations on the labor market.
- Most ministerial departments in charge of training are still primarily concerned with their own requirements, and not enough with those of the economic and social sectors as a whole, especially where cadres are concerned.
- The profile of the personnel trained remains vague. The educators and the employers are not always precise as to the functions and tasks which the trainees can fulfill.

Orienting the Studies

Taking the above into account, a number of orientations are suggested for the studies :

a) The objective of training

The objective of education and vocational training should be technical progress. This objective will make it necessary to give to the general education students, on the one hand, and, thanks to the modernization and development of the specialties taught in vocational schools, on the other hand. [as published]

If this objective is achieved, it will become possible for each individual to make the best possible use of his abilities in order to contribute to production and to develop his talents and personality.

In other words, the objective of vocational training is twofold:

- to provide the youth with a trade in keeping with their abilities and talents,
- to provide employers with a qualified labor force of quality.

b) Matching Education and Training

If education and training are to be matched, a global reform of the education and training systems will be necessary. These systems should be better integrated through measures providing for transfers between the general education schools and the vocational schools, for a closer relation between general education programs and vocational training programs, and for a coordination between the educational level in general schools and the level required to enter vocational training schools.

At any rate, vocational training schools should not be considered as a place where to send drop-outs, all the less so as conscientiousness--which results from vocational training--is something that is acquired in a context of promotion, not failure.

On the contrary, vocational training represents an essential factor in the valorization of human resources and in technical progress.

To link vocational training schools and general technical schools, vocational training must be made part of a unified training system comprising two schooling cycles. The first cycle would be devoted to apprenticeship and to the training of specialized agents; the second to the training of qualified agents and medium-level technicians, including supervisors, and could lead to higher technical schools.

Matching Training and Employment

The national vocational and cadre training system, the main objective of which is the development of human resources, must be further expanded through the creation of new training paths. For 1981-85, its expansion should be oriented so as to achieve a better match between training and employment.

As most youths are given the opportunity to receive vocational training, the potential for new jobs in those economic sectors with the highest job-creation rates must be examined.

At the same time, continuing education becomes a vital necessity in order to enable the labor force already trained to keep pace with the technological level required by our economic development. Thus, in order to use their job qualifications and abilities, the technicians and cadres employed should maintain and update the knowledge they have acquired, by becoming more proficient in their specialties and by acquiring new talents.

Economic Requirements

The number of students in vocational training schools must be in keeping with national economic requirements which can be determined through permanent consultations between the various parties involved.

However, a study of the requirements of the economy in qualified cadres and technicians has become mandatory. One of the main benefits to be derived from such a study is probably that it will shed light on the orientation that should be given to our education-training-employment policy, at present a primary concern of public authorities.

Training Educators

The Three-Year Plan had underlined the necessity of having a long-range training plan for educators; it noted that "the success of our vocational training policy will depend on the number and quality of the educators and must be carefully planned in connection with the planned growth in the number of students to be

trained, taking into consideration all the pedagogical and practical aspects of this type of training." This plan must also provide the necessary measures --especially the creation of a new legal framework--which would make it possible to reassert the value of educators, especially those who have a proven professional experience. However, training educators takes a relatively long time and we should have recourse to the cadres (as substitutes if necessary) who accomplish technical tasks in the specialties taught so that the technical agents can benefit from their knowledge and experience of technology.

Coordinating Vocational and Cadre Training

Coordination and consultation between the various training organizations are not yet sufficient to draw up common rules and undertake a consistent planning of long-term training programs. The various ministerial departments are still determining each for itself their own training levels. This does not make it possible to improve the efficiency of the present system.

Certainly, vocational training is costly since it requires competent teachers, a modern equipment, and a rational management in order to improve the quality of training.

This is why a consistent and durable effort to coordinate and adapt the various training programs is necessary in order to rationalize the resources devoted to vocational training and to improve its profitability. This effort must be made by the coordination organizations, especially the Standing Committee on Vocational Training and Employment and the Cadre Training Commission, in close collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and the Plan, in order:

- To identify and develop the training paths best adapted to national realities and to make training available to the largest possible number of youths.
- To adapt training programs to the qualification requirements through a study of job profitability.
- To further relations between educators and employers in order to improve the efficiency of training schools. In this respect, an effort should be made to increase the participation of the private sector in vocational and cadre training--especially to draw up programs and adapt them continuously to employers' requirements--or even to ensure participation of the private sector in the management of training schools.
- To establish a hierarchy and to reassert the value of the various training levels of each profession, by progressively bringing closer the salary scale of those who hold a diploma and the salary scales of those who have acquired practical experience. This approach should make it possible to reconsider objectively the salary scales now applied and which are an obstacle to the promotion of the trades and crafts of key importance to our development.
- To optimize the use of available training school capacities by making sure that enough students are trained to meet the requirements of the various economic and social sectors.

- To publish data concerning our vocational and cadre training schools in directories and statistical yearbooks in this field.

Drawing up a Law on Diploma Equivalencies

Another problem is that of the equivalency between the diplomas and certificates delivered by the universities and higher education schools, both in Morocco and abroad. This problem is an obstacle to the intensification of interdisciplinary education, on the one hand, and to the coordination of the training levels in higher education schools and faculties, on the other hand.

To remove these restraints, we must devise a national policy concerning the equivalency between the various diplomas and certificates delivered by Moroccan and foreign institutions. This policy should result in the implementation of a law on diploma equivalency under the 1981-1982 Plan.

Creation of a Special Cadre Training Fund

To help needy students in continuing their studies abroad, the creation of a special fund for the training of cadres in foreign countries will be studied.

This fund will help in financing the tuition costs (which can be high) required by certain foreign universities and schools, and will supplement the grants provided by the Ministry of National Education and Cadre Training.

The funds will be provided by gifts and voluntary contributions from the public, semi-public and private sectors.

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CSO: 4519/170

DROUGHT EFFECTS ANALYZED

Casablanca LA VIE ECONOMIQUE in French 16 Apr 82 p 9

[Article: "Cotton, Like Other Crops, Has Suffered From the Drought. Nevertheless, the Five-Year Plan Provides for a Considerable Increase of the Areas Under Cultivation"]

[Text] The drought of the last two years has also taken its toll of the country's cotton production. The statistics are revealing: during the last season, 1980-81, Morocco has produced 19,600 tons of cotton on 11,300 hectares planted; during the previous season, 12,800 hectares planted had yielded a production of 21,900 tons.

From one year to the next, the yield per hectare has remained about the same: 17.3 quintals per hectare in 1980-81 against 17.1 the previous year.

The main regions where cotton is grown are the Tadla with 70-80 percent of the areas under cultivation, the Gharb (10 percent) and the Haouz (20 percent).

If the yields have not decreased excessively in spite of the drought, it is because cotton growing is planned by the Land Development Office who take all possible risks into account, including therefore water shortages. Cotton is an irrigated integrated crop and the Office advises the growers only with respect to the amount of water available for irrigation, taking into account the cotton crops as well as all other crops which also need irrigation.

It is the Land Development Office who in 1980 gave definite instructions to reduce by over 10 percent the areas under cultivation.

Although the producers can use and manage their land as they please, they still receive extremely useful advice from the Office as well as from COMAPRA [Moroccan Company for the Marketing of Agricultural Products] the organization in charge of marketing.

For the present season, the areas planted have been further reduced. They will amount to some 10,000 hectares, most of which in the Tadla region.

In spite of these temporary difficulties, the people in charge of the sector retain their optimism as far as the future is concerned and they hope that, toward the end of the Five-Year Plan, the areas devoted to cotton could total 25,000 hectares and that agricultural progress will result in greater yields per hectare.

Nevertheless, we should stress that Moroccan cotton is of excellent quality. It is a long-fiber cotton, a variety essentially used for luxury items, as opposed to short-fiber cotton which is used for common products.

Morocco has little difficulty in selling its cotton, 50 percent of which is exported, the other half being used by the local industry. The latter must import the short-fiber cotton it needs. It is estimated that the Moroccan textile industry purchases one third of its supplies as long-fiber cotton, and two thirds as short-fiber cotton.

As far as marketing and pricing are concerned, cotton exporters are essentially dependent on the international markets since our production is minuscule compared to that of India or China. For instance, China produced 1,200,000 tons of cotton last year, compared with 20,000 tons produced in Morocco.

Our exports are mainly to France and Belgium, but also to China. It is a fact that our cotton is much sought for and this is why the all too few Moroccan producers can confidently look forward to the future.

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CSO: 4519/179

QATAR

PAPER ALLEGES ISRAEL INTENDS 'STARVATION WAR' IN WEST BANK

GF091719 Doha AL-RAYAH in Arabic 8 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Support for Confronting Suppression"]

[Text] After the Zionist enemy failed to repress the tempestuous popular uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza despite its U.S. arms arsenal, it began to violently pressure the Palestinian masses and their leadership's symbols through other methods, under the illusion that these methods would be effective and would achieve its purpose.

In a flagrant and outspoken threat, the enemy has announced that it is preparing to impose economic sanctions against the municipalities which are revolting in the occupied territory as punishment for leading the popular revolution which has proven the inability of tanks to confront children with nothing in their hands but stones--but with hearts possessing the courage of confrontation and minds in which live the national cause.

We must admit that the enemy has touched on a sensitive spot. It has threatened to wage a war of economic suppression--a war of starvation. We expect that the enemy will obtain immediate results from its new measures unless the Arab sense of honor gushes in our veins anew to confront these measures accordingly.

The first step required of Arab confrontation should be targeted to direct financial and economic support for these municipalities. Such support should be accomplished in a way agreed upon by the Arab group and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative for the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied territory.

The situation is undoubtedly escalating too rapidly. Despite the sturdy popular uprising and despite the "admiration" it is accorded daily through the radios and press, admiration and praise and a Don Quixote attitude is no longer enough to support the uprising. The unarmed people, despite their courage, cannot eat statements, will not be satiated by expressions of praise, and will not withstand with speeches of support. The people need direct economic support as well as political and military support.

CSO: 4400/266

QATAR

BRIEFS

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER--Doha, 8 May (WAKH)--Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani received Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahaman Jama Barre today. During the meeting the Somali foreign minister delivered a letter from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to the Qatari amir on the current Arab and international developments in general and the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea in particular, and on bilateral relations. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, Qatari foreign affairs minister, and Abdu Nur Ali Yusuf, the Somali ambassador to Qatar. The Somali minister's visit to Doha is part of a tour of a number of countries of [words indistinct] [Text] [GF081156 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 8 May 82]

U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS--Manama, 8 May (WAKH)--The Qatari newspaper GULF TIMES published here in the English language, calls on the Arab countries to adopt a firm and unified stand in order to confront the imminent danger to the region after rumors that the United States intends to introduce nuclear weapons into some countries in the region. The newspaper welcomes Egypt's return to the Arab fold after a long absence. The newspaper says talking about Egypt's return is a hopeful sign that Arab relations will be bolstered in the future and that the Arab nation will be able to defend itself without foreign interference. The newspaper affirms the strong connection between the matters of defending the Arab nation and finding a settlement for the Middle East problem that would ensure the nonnegotiable rights of the Palestinian people, especially since Israel insists that the alternative for the Palestinian people should be either a sham autonomy or destruction and death, as the recent events of the West Bank have shown. [Excerpt] [GF081152 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 May 82]

CSO: 4400/266

BRIEF

NEW MILITARY SERVICE LAW--Shaping the Saudi citizen has been the major and basic step in laying down the basic principles that will bear fruit for the next 50 years. Every step has confirmed the significance of this man and his efficiency in all walks of life and in his understanding and awareness of the requirements of this age where technology plays the most important role. The leader of this nation, His Majesty King Khalis, and His Highness Crown Prince Fahd, have shown their concern for youth and for the idea of preparing a generation of men who will be the pivot of any action. Various phases of life have shown that Saudi Arabia's march has achieved all the required goals and objectives through the support of the government of his majesty and the crown prince. In the framework of construction and progress, the new military service law was issued; it is a basic foundation for actively shaping men in general and youth in particular. The Saudi leadership sees in construction projects the best way to prepare a generation able to understand the future. The honor of doing military service is an honor which a few people can have. Thank God, our aspiring youth understand this future more than others. They also understand their wise leadership's great interest in crystalizing these prospects. That is why their major objective is to do much more. Let the Saudi youth have their right and clearly defined way to realize their goals and to act to face the challenges aimed at undermining and impairing their constructive march and their Arab and Islamic role in the international area. [Untitled editorial] [Text] [GF151930 Jidda AL-BILAD in Arabic 11 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4400/269

WOMEN'S PROGRESS DISCUSSED

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by H. Boukhari]

[Text]

Before the launching of the March Revolution, women were subjected to social and economic injustices and repressions. This was due to society's attitude towards women considering them inferior to men. Therefore, they were not given the opportunity to have their rights as human beings.

The Correctionist Movement led by President Hafez Assad has destroyed all artificial barriers established by feudal and backward regimes which had relegated women to a marginal position and considered them of a secondary importance.

The Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, through resolutions of its congresses stressed that the liberation of the women of Syria is a democratic need as well as a human requirement. The liberation of women means the elimination of their inferior position in the first stage. This would require putting an end to their mental backwardness, making them capable of understanding the cultural and scientific ideas of the current age, and giving them the freedom to participate in developing these ideas. The liberation of women has been the motto of the

Syrian political system. Thus, it was not only the demand of women masses but also the aim of the political system as well.

President Assad appreciates that women in Syria from 49% of the whole of the population, and consequently constitute half of Syria's society. Therefore, he declared in a speech which he made on March 8, 1975, that unless women assume their full role and natural place, society will remain weak and that efforts for development will remain incomplete. Accordingly, the Women's General Federation was founded in order to organize women's potentials and make them participate in the endeavour to achieve the aims of the revolution. Consequently, the work force in Syria rose during the period 1970-1975 from 8% to 15% due to the increase in the number of working women in the country.

The March revolution has given the women of Syria their identity and the opportunity to participate in the social, cultural and economic activities of the country. The Party has also taken interest in the women of Syria and stressed the need to make full use of the other half of society

"the women". Thus, in 1975, the women of Syria began to be candidates for appointment to ministerial posts and judges. They also began to participate in political activities and enrolled in the police force. Since the launching of the Correctionist Movement, women have started to contest for membership of the People's Assembly. They won six seats in the elections of the first people's Assembly. This number jumped to 13 women in the present Assembly.

In 1980, the liberation of Women from the worn out traditions reached its peak when women were given the opportunity to be trained in the use of weapons to enable them to take part in the battle against the Zionist enemy.

Illiteracy has decreased among women, from 81% in 1963 to 55% by 1979 and compulsory education is applied to women in all the governorates of Syria.

The number of women students at the universities increased by 200 per cent during the period 1970 to 1979. In an interview with the leadership of the women General Federation, Sweida branch, Mrs Nour al-Sabt said that the women's organization in Sweida developed greatly in the past ten years as a result of

the Ba'ath Party's Support. She added that the Sweida branch achieved great successes especially in the field of fighting illiteracy. She pointed out that 3050 women were liberated from illiteracy in Sweida in the same period.

The head of the administrative Bureau in Sweida, Mrs Iqbal Hamed, stressed that the foundation of the women's Federation was one of the revolution's great achievements. It represented the revolution's belief in the Women's active role in building up the society. The aims of the Women's Federation, she added, are to organize the capabilities of women within the framework of social works and activities. She said that the 1982 plan of the Bureau for fighting illiteracy aims at opening 20 classes to combat illiteracy in the governorate of Sweida.

The head of the Kindergarten Bureau, Mrs Siham al-Baroukee referred to the great benefits of the federation's kindergartens and the services they offer to the working women. The kindergartens major duties are to take care of infants especially those of the working women, to educate them and develop their talents and

behaviour.

She added that the ages of the infants in Sweida's kindergartens range from two months to three years.

Mrs Hidaya al-Hinnawy summarized the annual plan of the Vocational Training Bureau by saying that the 1981 plan included 63 handicraft training courses, at which 581 women benefited from these courses by learning sewing, embroidery or typing.

The Bureau also participated in three exhibitions in the city of Damascus and organized a number of exhibitions in the villages. These exhibitions aim to revive the governorate's popular clothes and its ancient heritage.

As for the 1982 plan, Mrs Hinnawy said that the Bureau expects to open 60 training courses for sewing, embroidery and typing.

Among the major services of the Women's Federation are the opening of kindergartens and classes to combat illiteracy and the holding of handicraft training courses. The Federation also gives lectures and organizes meetings with the masses of women in order to explain to them the current political situation.

EVACUATION DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

DAMASCUS, (SANA) — On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Syria's Evacuation Day, the Damascus branch leadership of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party held a mass rally on Saturday evening.

The rally was attended by the Speaker of the People's Assembly, Mr Mahmoud al-Zou'bi, the Prime Minister, Dr Abdul Ra'ouf al-Kasm, the Assistant Regional Secretary, Mr Mohammad Zuheir Masharqa and a number of Party officials and Ministers.

Addressing the rally, Mr Masharqa said that this day calls to our minds a joyous and precious memory. He added that the evacuation by the occupation forces is a dear memory which has had far-reaching effects on the Syrian people.

During the period of the French occupation, he continued, the Syrian people struggled persistently for 25 years and were able to achieve independence despite the lack of weapons and potentials. After independence, all efforts were directed to the phase of the constructive national work which proved fruitful with the coming of the March 8 Revolution.

Then, he said, the Correctionist Movement, led by President Assad, came to give a better identification to the March Revolution. The Correctionist Movement which enjoyed the full support of the masses has achieved great successes and given special importance to the people's democracy.

In the field of liberation struggle, including the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, Syria fought the Liberation War of 1973 and the wars of the Golan and Mount Hermon. Our masses have been inspired into tremendous potentials by the Correctionist Movement and have been able to bring about the downfall of the Camp David and the autonomy rule plots.

Syria, under the leadership of the Ba'ath Party and its Secretary-General, President Hafez Assad, has become the centre of the hopes of the Arab people to achieve the just goals of the Arab nation and confront the plans and schemes of its enemies.

It is no wonder, therefore, that Syria has become the target of the plots hatched by the enemies of the Arab nation, Zionism, imperialism and reactionary agents. One of these plots has been the civil strife in Lebanon and the continuous threats by the Zionist leaders to commit a major aggression there, and the internal trouble caused by the Muslim Brothers gangs, instigated by the rightist and Fascist hireling regime in Iraq which trained, financed and placed large quantities of weapons at the disposal of the criminal gangs. All these conspiracies, however, had been foiled by Syria's firm stand and steadfastness. Indeed, Syria has saved Lebanon from continuous blood shed, through its participation in the Deterrent Forces, it has also protected the

Palestinian Revolution and has crushed the internal Muslim Brothers conspiracy.

Our country under the leadership of President Assad will continue its struggle to achieve liberation and victory and to vindicate the Arab causes foremost of which is the liberation of the occupied territories and regaining the usurped rights of the Palestinian people, and generally defending the honour of the Arab nation and working for the fulfillment of the aspiration of the Arab masses for unity, liberty and socialism. The plots of our enemies can not impede our liberation struggle or weaken our steadfastness. On behalf of the National Progressive Front, member of the Central Leadership of the Front, Mr. Ismael al-Qadi, delivered a speech in which he defined evacuation as a decisive turning point in the history of peoples. It consists of two stages. The first stage is the achievement of the victory of the struggle against colonialism. The second stage in utilising that victory in building the pillars of social and economic progress.

It is now well-known that the invasion of the mind will lead to the control of the will, which can do more harm than the occupation of the land, Mr. al-Qadi added.

Concluding his speech, Mr. al-Qadi greeted the heroic struggle of the Syrian Golan citizens, of the Palestinian revolution, of freedom fighters and of all peace-loving nations. He also praised the supporting stands of friendly countries, particularly the socialist states led by the Soviet Union.

Chairman of the Peasants' General Federation, Mr. Mustafa al-Ayed, said in his speech that the people of Syria showed great patriotism in fighting against French occupation forces which committed numerous massacres and acts of repression. Through her struggle, Syria demonstrated to the whole world that she will never tolerate the presence of any foreign forces on her land, he added. Mr al-Ayed said that when Syria achieved independence on April 17, 1946, she became aware of the fact that the evacuation of occupation forces was just the start towards complete independence attained through economic independence. He pointed out that the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party came to lead the masses in order to achieve full independence. Following the Correctionist Movement, led by President Hafez Assad, independence assumed a new meaning and became more comprehensive through the numerous economic and other achievements made for the people.

CSO: 4400/268

BRIEFS

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS--Governorates, (SANA)--Celebrations marking the Ba'ath Party's foundation anniversary continued yesterday in the governorate of Aleppo by inaugurating a number of important projects. The Secretary of the Ba'ath Party branch in the city and the governor inaugurated the car battery cases factory and toured its sections. They also inaugurated a water project in Tel Ein and the electricity services building in the Sfira town. The electrification of five villages in the Sfira area was also inaugurated. The officials laid foundation stones for two kindergartens in the towns of Sfira and Khanaser. In Lattakia, the villages of Amrounieh and Jdeideh were electrified and the agricultural guidance unit in the village of Bir Al-Arab was inaugurated on Tuesday. Rallies were held and speeches were delivered stressing support for President Hafez Assad. Meanwhile, a great mass rally took place in the town of Saida in the governorate of Dara'a. The crowds marched through the streets of the town shouting slogans pledging support for the President and the Party. The masses sent a cable of greeting to the President and to the National and Regional Leaderships of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, praising Syria's national stands and her confrontation of US-Zionist challenges. The cable condemned the Muslim Brothers gangs and vowed to continue the march until final victory is achieved. On the other hand, the Regional Leadership of the Palestine Organization of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party will hold today evening a rally to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Party and to express solidarity with the uprising of the Arab people in the occupied lands. [Text] [Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 14 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4400/268

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

PAPER CALLS FOR RESISTING U.S. PRESSURES ON GULF

GF091725 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The National Stand in the Gulf and Keeping the United States Out of the Region"]

[Text] The threats of U.S. intervention in the national security and the supreme Arab interest became certain after the signing and the implementation of Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. What happens is that the United States links all its activities in the Middle East region with its national security in two ways: ensuring Israel's security with the loss of the firm national rights of the Palestinian people that this guarantee involves and continuing to plunder the oil wealth of Gulf Arab countries and blackmailing these countries with various stands to serve U.S. strategy within the framework of its view on the development of international relations.

The United States will increase these threats if it intervenes in the Gulf region's internal affairs either directly or through an ally or other party and will make the region hot after the campaign of intimidation and encouragement which Washington is employing through various means, including the RDF.

The Gulf countries can solve their problems through understanding and peaceful dialogue and by avoiding any exacerbation of differences and stressing the national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in any country's internal affairs. This is the right national principle which must be adopted now that everyone has become certain of the threats being posed to the region by the continued Iraqi-Iranian war.

In order to conform to this natural stand, the Gulf countries must prevent the United States from interfering in their internal affairs, encourage and adhere to any official move to contain the Iraqi-Iranian war and stop the bloodshed as a true beginning to establish a real and positive Gulf policy in the framework of the goals of national struggle against Israel and the United States.

It is not too late for the Gulf countries to show their ability and efficiency against the many U.S. pressures and activities which aim to involve the region in bitter and all-out differences and division.

CSO: 4400/266

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

LOAN TO BURUNDI--Abu Dhabi, 10 May (WAKH)--The Republic of Burundi has received a 20-million-dirham loan from the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development to finance sugar industry projects. The loan will be repaid over 14 years with a 4-year grace period. [GF101610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 May 82 GF]

ITALIAN ENVOY MESSAGE--Abu Dhabi, 8 May (WAKH)--United Arab Emirates Foreign Affairs Minister Rashid 'Abdallah received a message here today from Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. The message was delivered by Italian ambassador to the UAE Antonio Napolitano during his meeting with Mr 'Abdallah this afternoon, during which they discussed current developments in the Middle East region and bilateral relations. [Text] [GF081250 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 8 May 82]

CSO: 4400/266

END